The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6210. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Another Attack on the English Army Purchase Warrant.

Rejoicing Over the Prospective Close of the Session.

Appearance of Cholera in Paris and London.

Four Hundred Lives Lost in a Japanese Typhoon.

An Effort to Secure a Respite for the Indian Chiefs.

Latest Returns from the Mexican Presidential Election.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Army Purchase Royal Warrant Again Assailed—Approaching Close of the Session—Alleged Forgery of American Securities—Mr. Ashbury's Challenge.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. VERNON HARCOURT made a violent attack on the Government for the use it had made of the royal prerogative on the purchase question. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that, seeing the amount of unfinished business before the House, he should decline to enter upon any controversy on the subject. He thought it was the duty of the House to settle whether a practice so adverse to law and fatal to the national interests should be continued. Mr. FAWCETT denounced the employment of the royal warrant. He preferred the continuance of the purchase system rather than to owe its abolition to such an abuse of the prerogative of the Crown. The Attorney-General defended the application of the royal prerogative in this case, but he added that the Queen had practically announced her resolution never again to interfere. The Consolidated Fund bill was introduced and was received with vehement cheers, as heralding the close of the session.

A man named COLE, alias CLARKE, has been arrested here, charged with forging American bonds.

Commodore ASHBURY's challenge to the New-York Yacht Club was forwarded in the mails by the *Russia* on the 12th inst.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Imperial Meeting at Gastein—The Roumanian Question—Versailles Keeping Holiday—Progress of the Cholera.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Prince BISMARCK and Baron VON BEUST, and probably Count ANDRASSY, with assistant counselors from their respective departments, are going to Gastein to be present at the meeting of the Emperors. It is probable that important negotiations will be entered upon on the Roumanian question.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London and creates an extraordinary sensation among the people. A dispatch from Berlin says the cholera is increasing in Konigsberg, but no cases have yet appeared in Dantzic. A dispatch from Paris says cholera has also appeared in that city.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Today being the anniversary of the Assumption of the Virgin, is observed as a holiday here and at Versailles.

A FEARFUL TYPHOON.

Four Hundred Lives Lost at Kobe, Japan—Shipwreck and Destruction of Property.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 22, via SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—A heavy typhoon at Kobe, on the 4th inst., caused the loss of 400 lives. Several vessels were also wrecked, including the *Pride of the Thames*, and the Captain, two mates and the steward were drowned. The damage to property is estimated at a half million dollars.

THE INDIANS.

Federal Intercession for Satanta and Big Tree—Postponement of the Execution Requested—Denial of the Reported Sioux Raid—Umatilla Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—On the 4th inst. the Secretary of the Interior received letters from Mr. HOAG, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Kansas and the Indian Territory, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and President GRANT, urging that the sentence of death against the two Kiowa Chiefs, SATANTA and BIG TREE, be commuted to imprisonment for life, it being the opinion of Superintendent HOAG that the latter punishment would be considered by the Indians more severe, and would more effectually deter them from the commission of murder and depredations, and prevent the immediate outbreak of hostilities likely to occur if the Chiefs were executed. These letters were referred by Acting Secretary COWAN to the Attorney-General, with a recommendation for the postponement of the execution of SATANTA and BIG TREE, who had been convicted of murder and depredations in Texas. The Attorney-General replied that he inferred from the papers, which were not very distinct upon the point, by what course these Chiefs were sentenced, that the conviction was in a State Court of Texas. He added: "If such is the case, the Government of the United States has no control over the matter, and I can suggest no action that will probably conduce to beneficial results which you desire, except a representation to the Executive of Texas in favor of a commutation of the sentence." The acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, being apprised of this decision, recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that necessary steps should be taken to have the matter submitted to the Governor of Texas, with the request that the execution of said Chiefs be postponed, or that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life, or such less term as he may deem will best subserve the ends of justice. The acting Secretary of the Interior today, agreeably to the above recommendation, has written an official letter to Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, in which he incloses copies of the opinion of the Attorney-General, and the letter of the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and says:

"It appearing from the decision of the Attorney-General that the case is one not in the province of his department to act upon, I respectfully request your earnest consideration of the subject, and that the execution of the sentence of death upon the Kiowa Chiefs SATANTA and BIG TREE, convicted of murder in your State, be postponed."

The following is a copy of a telegram received today at the Indian Office from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Helena, Montana:

The reported Indian raid on the Upper Missouri, published in the Eastern papers of Aug. 3, is a base fabrication. The treaty Indians were never more peaceable. The main body of the Sioux are quiet, though occasionally a Sioux on the war-path is heard of. No damage has been done since my report of the Gallatin raid on July 26. (Signed) J. A. VIALL, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The Indians on the Umatilla reservation, Oregon, decline to negotiate for the sale of their lands, having been swindled out of the pay for the lands they had previously sold.

THE MAYSVILLE EXPLOSION.

Eight Victims Already Reported—Condition of the Boiler.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A private dispatch from Maysville says the boiler of the steamer *Chautauqua* was new last Spring, and had only sixty pounds of steam on when the explosion occurred, and that the cause of the explosion is unknown. Thus far eight deaths are reported.

MAYSVILLE, Aug. 15.—The following are the names of those who have died since yesterday's report:

Mrs. S. H. BARTHOLOMEW, of Portland, Me.

Mrs. PERRY AIKEN, of Busti, N. Y.

Miss HOPKINS, of Cleveland.

IDUCA EELLS, youngest daughter of D. P. EELLS, of Cleveland.

Mrs. EELLS and daughter ELIZA, and Mrs. LEAR, of Cleveland, are badly scalded, but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

MEXICO.

Juarez Within One Hundred and Ten of a Majority, with Fourteen Districts to Hear From—The Opposition Preparing for Revolt—Territoriol Hypothecation for a Loan from the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 11, via KINGSTON, Jam.—JUAREZ lacks 110 votes of a majority, for President, with fourteen districts to be heard from, and it is expected these will give a sufficient number of votes to elect him over the rival candidates. Members of the opposition make a different computation, and allege that a majority of the votes for any of the candidates is impossible, and that Congress will have to decide who shall be President. Both parties are arming and preparing for revolution. Should the result of the election be adverse to JUAREZ he intends to retire into private life. The adherents of DIAZ express great confidence in his success. The *Messajero* says that JUAREZ desires to remain in power on account of a contract made with the United States. The Government has annulled its contract with the Lower California Colonization Company. Government is negotiating with the United States for a loan, and is hypothecating the national territory as a guarantee for the future payment of the amount. A national bank, without either capital or credit, has been established. The Federal authorities have imprisoned seven of the Prefects of the State of Puebla. The act, however, is regarded as a high-handed usurpation. The Governors of Puebla, Vera Cruz and San Luis are defiant, and a conflict with the State authorities of Oapaca is expected. Everything will remain in doubt until the 16th of September. The revolution in Tobasco has terminated. The telegraph connecting Vera Cruz with Minititlan is in operation. The Government has appointed several Consuls to Spain. The diligence running between Orizaba and Puebla has been robbed.

POLITICAL.

A Democratic Newspaper on Gen. Ewing's Financial Proposition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Chicago *Times*, in an editorial this morning, takes strong ground against Gen. THOMAS EWING's new financial proposition. It says that the true Democratic doctrine is briefly expressed in VALLANDIGHAM'S Montgomery County platform of May 8; that it is the basis of all sound currency; in favor of paying the public debt at the earliest practicable moment consistently with moderate taxation. It also says:

The assumption that if the proposed legal-tender paper money is made convertible at the pleasure of the holders, into three per cent. Government bonds, there can be no danger of excessive inflation, is contrary to all probability. Gen. EWING thinks that the issue of more paper would reduce the rates of interest charged by money-lenders to such an extent that investment in three per cent. bonds would be the best that could be made; that is, he thinks the inflation would stop itself. How he can think any such thing, knowing that inflation expands general prices, is a mystery we cannot penetrate. He must know that expanding prices always stimulate speculation, always create a strong demand for money for speculative purposes, and therefore always force up rates of interest. By adopting Mr. EWING's plans, and issuing enough new legal-tenders to pay off the Five-twenties, impetus would be given to speculation which would speedily bring to an end the ease which has long characterized the money market, and produce a stringency which would double the present rates of interest in a month—that is, provided the enormous issue proposed should not destroy all confidence in the currency. Every addition to the volume would heighten the export and stimulate demand. From the history of the French assignats and Confederate currency we may learn that the experiment would end in a grand explosion involving the country in ruin. The Democracy are too well acquainted with the nature and laws of the country to assist in consummating such a crazy destructive monetary scheme as that which has found so warm and artful an advocate in Gen. THOS. EWING. They are not such hopeless lunatics as to think of getting out of debt by creating a perpetual debt or restoring specie payment by issuing irredeemable paper in unlimited quantities, and banishing specie forever from the country.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Two Bodies Discovered Near Suspension Bridge—The Body of a Mother and Her Babe in the Whirlpool.

NIAGARA, Aug. 15.—On Monday, while some boys were swimming in Whirlpool Cove, below Niagara Falls, the bodies of two men were seen floating around in the circle of the Whirlpool. After considerable exertion one of the bodies was secured by one of the strongest of the swimmers, who was secured against accident by a rope from the shore. The second body could not be secured, but the boys were near enough to ascertain that one of the legs had been torn off, probably by coming in contact with the rocks in the river. It was at first supposed that they belonged to the two unfortunate men, who, a few weeks since, were carried over the Falls, but the brother of one of them positively declares that it is neither the body of his brother or his companion. Coroner LEWIS, of Clifton, Ontario, held an inquest on Monday, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The boys say that for a number of days, the body of a mother and her child has been floating in the pool, regularly encircling with clock-like precision the Cove, and after plunging in the vertex, reappearing again in the outer circle. Although the boys, who are daily found swimming in the Cove, stoutly assert the presence of these bodies, little heed is given to them by the residents of Clifton. At all times of the day a number of boys, from ten to sixteen years of age, can be found bathing in this dangerous place. Often some of the more daring jump on the logs which are always found making the circuit, and float clear round the pool, jumping off when they are brought near the land.

The Alleged Pennsylvania War Claim Agent Defalcation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—In reference to the alleged defalcation of $300,000, a special dispatch from Harrisburg to the *Inquirer* says: "A dispatch having appeared in an evening Philadelphia paper to the effect that GEORGE O. EVANS, a Pennsylvania war claim agent, was a defaulter, your correspondent asked the Governor for information. He replied that Mr. EVANS had been here three times to settle his accounts; the last time on Saturday last, when the Auditor-General was not here to receive him. Mr. EVANS is here now, ready to settle to-morrow, and in view of the fact that his accounts are not yet examined, the charges against him are grossly unjust. The State officials cannot possibly give any information in advance of an examination. The State Treasurer and Auditor-General are both absent, but may possibly be here to-morrow."

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegram*, dated Harrisburg, Aug. 15, says the Governor, Mr. EVANS, and the financial officers of the State are engaged in attempting a settlement of Mr. EVANS' accounts. It is believed that Messrs. MACKEY, HARTRANFT and JORDAN, the financial officers, will allow very small commission to Mr. EVANS, because of his criminal withholding of funds from the Treasury. Threats of impeachment against Gov. GEARY are made freely, but they come mostly from prejudiced circles.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Analysis of the Stomach of Gen. Ketchum.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The first count in the indictment against Mrs. WHARTON for the murder of Gen. KETCHUM alleges that the poison was mixed with yellow jasmine. Yellow jasmine is a strong vegetable poison when taken improperly, but is frequently used in medical practice as a sedative. It was prescribed in the cases of both KETCHUM and VAN NESS. The analysis of the remains of Gen. KETCHUM was very complete. Evidence of vegetable poisons was first sought, but none was found in sufficient quantities to destroy life. The efforts of the physicians were then directed to the discovery of metallic poisons, and tartar emetic in sufficient quantities to kill three or four persons was found. The reporter was unable to ascertain the nature of the proof to sustain the above allegation, but conviction upon any of the counts in the indictment will be sufficient for the State.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

A Distinct Charge Against Mrs. Colburn—An Extraordinary Statement.

LONDON, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Today the Buffenbarger poison case assumed a serious aspect. Having canvassed the other relatives for funds to enable him to secure the counsel for the prosecution their fees, Dr. SAUL VANDEVENTER, of Brown County, Illinois, the nephew of "Old Buff," swore to an affidavit before Justice G. P. CRABB here this morning, and the latter at once issued an order for Mrs. COLBURN's arrest. Dr. SAUL VANDEVENTER, in the affidavit, charges that Mrs. COLBURN, on divers occasions during the twelve months prior to Sept. 26, 1867, (the date of "Old Buff's" death,) administered arsenic to her husband with intent to kill him. Such is the charge made. Mrs. COLBURN being now *enceinte*, by arrangement between the counsel, she will not be subjected to the shock of an arrest at her old farm, where she now is, but will surrender herself to Justice CRABB to-morrow, and give bonds in $25,000 to appear before the Justice for preliminary examination on Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—1 A. M.—An area of low barometer has slowly developed itself over the lakes, and is now central over Lake Huron. The pressure is increasing in Wisconsin and westward and has fallen decidedly in New-York and New-England. The pressure remains very nearly uniform from Arkansas to Connecticut and south-eastward. Rain has been reported Tuesday afternoon on the Gulf Coast, where it has now entirely cleared away. Cloudy and threatening weather with south-easterly winds has prevailed on the immediate coast from New-Jersey to Massachusetts. An area of light local rains has extended from Southern Michigan and eastward to Lake Ontario, and rain has fallen this evening in Upper Michigan. The area of highest temperature Tuesday afternoon extended from Tennessee to Illinois and Ohio.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will probably be experienced on Wednesday from Maryland to the west and southward. Cloudy weather, with light rain, is probable for New-England and New-York, and rising barometer with clear weather from Michigan westward.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	73	74	81	82	79
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.09	..	30.09	..	30.03

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 76.

The Louisiana Republicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—This morning's papers contain a call for a Republican mass-meeting at Lafayette-square at 8 P. M. to ratify the proceedings of the late Convention held in the Custom-house, and inviting all who are opposed to the rule of the Warmoth faction. The call is signed by order of the Committee of Arrangements. This evening's papers have a card signed PACKARD, DUNN, CASEY and JOUBERT, denouncing the above call, and counseling Republicans to pay no attention to it.

Kings County Supervisors—Mysterious Bids for Penitentiary Supplies.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. A list of bills amounting in the aggregate to $45,209 36, was received from the County Auditor as having been audited and found correct, and, with the exception of three, amounting to about $1,800, for stationery, which had been incurred without authority, were certified to by the County Treasurer for payment. Among the larger items thus ordered to be paid was one of GEORGE G. HERMANN for fees as County Clerk, for $4,772 54. Also one of Sheriff WALTER for three months' services, amounting to $13,419 10. A protracted discussion was entered into upon a motion of Supervisor SHEVLIN, of the Fifth Ward, to authorize the Penitentiary Committee to enter into contracts with the lowest bidders for supplies for the coming year. These bids were the great stumbling block at the preceding meeting, being so extravagantly low as to excite suspicion as to their intent. A man named CASEY offered to furnish vinegar at twenty-five cents per barrel, coffee at one cent per pound, molasses at twenty-five cents per gallon, and other articles at similar rates. Supervisor HARMAN, of the Twentieth Ward advocated the acceptance of the bids, coupled with the amending condition that the contractor should be compelled to furnish the maximum quantity of the articles mentioned in the specifications, whether they were all required in the penitentiary during the year or not. As thus amended the resolution was adopted, as was also one directing the same Committee to contract with CORNELIUS MEAGHER, of No. 190 Gold-street, for several thousand pairs of shoes at the following rates: Men's shoes, $1 20 per pair, women's shoes, $1 10 per pair, and children's shoes three cents per pair. There was no doubt in the minds of the members of the Board that there was something wrong, and they determined to find it out by keeping the contractors to the very letter of their offers. The Board adjourned until Sept. 8.

A Disruption in the Democratic Ranks.

For the last two or three months, in the Seventh Ward, the birthplace of the "Boss," there has been an open rebellion against Tammany among some of the most prominent and hard-working Democrats of the district. They make no secret of it, but come out boldly and say that they cannot affiliate any longer with this corrupt Ring. Some of them have labored in the ranks of the Democracy for years, and when they have asked a favor, it has been denied them. It is no wonder that these Democrats, men of character and principle, are beginning to open their eyes and boldly declare that they will not stand this state of things any longer. The feeling in the Ward is very strong against Tammany, and there is said to be over a thousand of life-long Democrats that will vote against this Ring at another election.

A Keno Game Broken Up.

Capt. McDERMOTT, with a platoon of Police from the Eighth Precinct, broke up the keno game kept by a man named HICKEN, at No. 15 West Houston street, last evening, and arrested thirty-nine of the players found in the place.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Shall We Be Involved in a War on China?

The Contract for Paper for Revenue Stamps—Walt Whitman and Tennyson in Friendly Relation—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—No further dispatches of an official character have been received here concerning the Corean difficulty. It is expected that the Navy Department will receive from Admiral ROGERS, and the State Department from Minister LOW, full reports of the expedition when the Eastern mails due the 22d arrive. Until such authoritative accounts have been received there is no basis for the formation of a judgment on the affair, for the unofficial reports received are not improbably incorrect in many particulars. It is certain that the Chinese Eastern question is likely at no distant time to present great difficulties, and to involve a combination of all the Western nations in a war upon China, from which it will be hard, if not impossible, for this Government to escape. Other nations are interested in the Corean problem, as well as ours: but hitherto it has been kept distinct from the questions relating to China. There is understood to be no prospect of the United States making war against Corea without the co-operation of the other Western Powers.

REVENUE-STAMP PAPER.

The stamp-paper contract trouble between the Secretary of the Treasury and the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which occasioned a good deal of comment some time ago, much more than its importance and bearing upon the removal of the Commissioner would warrant, was settled today, as it was supposed it would be, by an award to WILCOX & CO. The paper will cost no more than the plain white or water-lined paper for which Commissioner PLEASONTON contracted, while the fibre paper agreed for is protected by law, and by the nature of its manufacture from counterfeiting. Up to the present time there has been no successful counterfeiting of the currency or notes printed on this paper, and every sheet that has been manufactured can be accounted for, whether it was destroyed as imperfect or used by the Department.

PERSONAL.

The *Star* says that WALT WHITMAN, a treasury clerk, recently called the poet of Democracy, has received a friendly letter from TENNYSON, with an invitation for a visit to Aldworth. Postmaster-General CRESSWELL did not return last night as expected, but instead telegraphed that he was going to see the President at Long Branch.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE TAX ON INTEREST COUPONS.

It will be remembered that the Secretary of the Treasury on the 24th ultimo, addressed a letter to the late Commissioner, Gen. PLEASONTON, transmitting a copy of Solicitor BANFIELD's opinion in favor of desisting from the collection of the tax due from corporations on interest coupons payable within the last five months of 1870, when such corporations had, under the Commissioner's decision, paid such coupons in full without deducting the tax prior to May 13, 1871, the date of the Secretary's decision reversing that of the Commissioner. In the letter referred to, the Secretary announced his acceptance of the Solicitor's conclusions as to the tax on such interest coupons paid prior to May 13, 1871, but stated that his decision had no reference to the tax on dividends on stock; adding that that question had not been passed upon by him. Today the Secretary informed the Commissioner that no question remained before him as to the tax due on dividends declared during the last five months, the period referred to. This also, in effect, applies to the tax on undivided profits of corporations, accrued and added to any surplus, contingent or other fund during the same period, under Section 15 of the act of July 14, 1870. These taxes will be assessed and collected.

THE POLICE COURT EXTORTIONS.

The Committee on the Indebtedness of the District of Columbia, in their report to the House of Delegates of this District on the affairs of the Police Court, which have been under investigation, assert that certain officers of the Court have been guilty of acts of extortion, blackmailing, &c., in violation of law and decency, and recommend the entire abolition of the Court, and its reorganization under municipal authority. The report makes no reflection on the Judge or Clerk of the Court.

A CANAL-BOAT DECISION.

In response to an inquiry whether a canal-boat propelled by steam is liable to the Inspection laws, if navigated in navigable waters of the United States, Solicitor BANFIELD says:

The first and forty-first sections of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, (16 stat., 440,) designate which class of vessels shall be inspected. The former section provides that if any vessel, propelled in whole or in part by steam, shall be navigated, without complying with the terms of that act, the owner or owners shall forfeit and pay to the United States the penalties therein prescribed. The Solicitor says it has been held already by the Department that a canal-boat entering into navigable waters of the United States must comply with the laws relating to the enrollment and license; that under this decision, if the canal-boat is propelled by steam, she cannot be enrolled or licensed without first receiving a certificate of inspection. The latter section, above referred to, says the Solicitor provides that all steamers navigating lakes, bays, inlets, sounds, rivers, harbors, and other navigable waters in the United States, when such waters are common highways of commerce, or open to general or competitive navigations, shall be subject to the provisions of the act, provided that the act shall not apply to public vessels of other countries, nor to boats propelled in whole or in part by steam for navigating canals. The solicitor thinks that the proviso in the section extends to a boat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, exempting it from inspection so long as it remains exclusively within the termini of a canal, but that so soon as such vessel, no matter for what purpose it was originally constructed, leaves a canal and enters into the navigable waters of the United States and is there navigated in any manner whatever, it comes within the jurisdiction of the United States and becomes subject to all the provisions of the act, and should be inspected as herein provided.

Heavy Thefts.

Detectives FINN and MAHONEY, Fourth Precinct, yesterday, took JOHN DALY and JAMES BOYLE, the latter of No. 24 Mangin-street, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. DALY was charged with stealing from Pier No. 29 East River a propeller's screw worth $400, the property of MIDDLETON & ROURKE, corner of Dover and Water streets. It was found broken up in BOYLE's house, who was therefore arrested for receiving stolen goods. There was another screw weighing five tons in the place, which the detectives found had been stolen yesterday from the foot of Pike-street, but as an owner had not been found, the prisoners were remanded until this morning.

Cruelty on the High Seas.

BENJAMIN BARRY, Captain, and WILLIAM BARRY, second mate of the American ship *Comet*, were arraigned before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on seamen under their control during a voyage from San Francisco to New-York. It appeared in the evidence of CHRISTIAN DOHLE, alias John Brady, the complainant, that from the time he left the port of San Francisco, where he had shipped on board the *Comet*, the second mate exhibited an unfriendly spirit toward him, treated him very contemptuously, and compelled him to do all the menial work of the vessel. On the 24th of July, while engaged in painting the spars, he accidentally let fall a pail of water, whereupon the mate knocked him down and beat him severely on the head and face. Subsequently he tied him up by the wrists to the gallows, and then confined him for eight days in a dark room, feeding him with bread and water. ANDREW HEATH gave corroborative testimony, and the case was then adjourned until this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Coroner's Jury, yesterday, in Washington, in the case of JOHN McCARTY, killed on Monday night, returned a verdict that death resulted from wounds by a pistol fired by DENNIS P. DARDEN, and that WILLIAM P. JAMES was an accessory. The prisoners say that McCARTY pulled DARDEN's whiskers.

The Virginia Republican State Central Committee met in Richmond yesterday, and decided not to hold a Convention before the November election, but at a session to-night reconsidered the question and resolved to hold a convention on the 27th of September, in that City.

The lumber-yard of ALEXANDER PRENTICE & SON, at Charlotte, N. Y., was seized, yesterday morning, by the United States Marshal, for an alleged violation of the Custom laws taxes, by entering lumber under value. The stock of lumber consists of about 700,000 feet.

Official returns from ninety-nine counties in Kentucky, received, give LESLIE, Democrat, 119,470, and HARLAN, Republican, 82,645. The fifteen counties to hear from will probably increase LESLIE's majority to nearly 40,000, as previously stated.

The loss by the fire at Jersey Shore, Penn., on Monday night, is over $30,000; the insurance is $15,000. The Franklin Hotel, two brick dwellings and one store were destroyed. The Williamsport firemen came fifteen miles to extinguish the flames.

One LANGDON, living at East Frankfort, N. Y., killed his wife by beating her brains out, and then hanged himself, about 12 o'clock on Monday night. The wife had refused to deed her property to her husband.

The strike in the Vulcan Iron-works, in South St. Louis, has ended, the strikers having resumed work. Superintendent REESE, against whom the strike was directed, has resigned.

The Board to examine candidates for Third Lieutenantship in the United States Revenue Marine Corps, commenced its sessions in Washington yesterday, and a number of candidates are awaiting examination.

The Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed the following appointments in the Appraiser's office at New-York: DAVID W. SMITH, clerk; JAMES NEVINS, JAMES T. TRIMBLE and WM. KREIS, openers and packers.

It is now positively asserted that the Marquis of LORNE and Princess LOUISE will take up residence in Ottawa, Canada, for a lengthened period. The Governor-General's residence is being prepared for their reception.

The Grand Jury in Indianapolis yesterday indicted R. J. BRIGHT, State Printer, and bail has been given in the sum of $2,500. The delinquent desires immediate trial, and the Court will hear the case today.

The members of the American Scientific Association are assembling at Indianapolis to attend the Convention to-day, when the address of the retiring President, Dr. HUNT, will be delivered.

The election to decide whether a Convention will be held for the purpose of framing a new Constitution will be held in Western Virginia, on Thursday next, the 25th inst.

The Japanese Government announces a new system of national coinage of gold and silver, to correspond with the American system, the yew or dollar being the unit.

Of the European and North American Railroad, between St. John and Bangor, there are nine miles of track yet to be laid, the rails and sleepers for which are on the ground.

Two young men, named HOLLOW, were arrested at Abingdon, Ind., on Saturday, charged with the murder of a man named TIBBITS, in 1864.

The base-ball match in Guelph, Canada, on Monday, for the championship of Canada, between the Guelph and Seaforth Clubs, was won by the Guelph Club by a score of 26 to 19.

The Common Council of Chicago on Monday night confirmed two of Mayor MASON's nominees for Bridewell Inspectors, and rejected the third.

The North Pacific Railroad from Duluth westward to Crow Wing, on the Mississippi River, 125 miles, has been accepted from the contractors.

The saloon-keepers, gamblers, and roughs who usually congregate along new railway lines have been drived by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from the line of their road.

The armistice concluded between Spain and Peru in Washington, under the mediation of the United States Government, was ratified at Quito on the 17th of June last.

The contributions for the repair and completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, are thus far entirely satisfactory to the projectors of the enterprise.

The sale of lots in Yerba Bena Plaza, San Francisco, by the new City Hall Commissioners, has again been enjoined, on behalf of the City, and indefinitely postponed.

FRANCIS SMITH, a convict in the California States Prison, who had two years to serve of a term of eight years, committed suicide on Saturday by jumping into a vat of boiling water.

Señors ACOSTA, BALDIOROTY and BLANCO, the Radical members recently elected to the Cortes from Porto Rico, went to Europe on the 1st inst.

The first silver bullion from the first mill in the East Cañon, Utah, owned by WALKER BROS., was received in Salt Lake on Monday—four bars, valued at $4,390.

The colored people of Little Rock, Ark., are considerably excited regarding the city election, which takes place in November. Meetings are held almost every night.

The eighth annual meeting of the National Trotting Association of Kalamazoo, Michigan, opened yesterday. About 5,000 persons were present.

Secretary BOUTWELL will leave Washington upon the return of Assistant Secretary HARTLEY.

Trenton Lodge of Odd-fellows No. 36, with 2,000 excursionists, paid a visit to Long Branch yesterday.

HERMAN SCHWARTZ, a brewer, in San Francisco, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor.

The directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California re-elected the old Board of officers on Monday.

In consequence of the Washington Treaty considerable reductions are expected to be made in the Canadian militia force.

JOHN MARSH, of Bucksport, Me., a sufferer from disease contracted in the war, committed suicide in Bangor, Me., on Monday.

Several cases of sun-stroke occurred in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, one of which was fatal.

Heavy thunder storms have been experienced in the west of England, and caused much damage to the crops.

The School of St. Clements Danes, an old landmark in London, will probably be removed from the Holborn estate.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has declined to receive a proposed address of welcome, except at the expressed wish of the British nation.

The strike at Newcastle continues, and many of the striking workmen are emigrating to America.

The Island of Porto Rico is quiet at present, but nobody knows how soon another disturbance may occur.

A cave has been found in the White Cloud mine, Camp Floyd, Utah, with large quantities of horn silver and rich chloride.

Three hundred tons of silver ore are lying at the Salt Lake depot for shipment East, on account of high freight.

The crop prospects in Arkansas continue excellent in all parts of the State. At least one-third less cotton was planted this year than last.

The first bale of new Carolina cotton was received in Charleston, yesterday, from Barnwell County.

The drouth in Western Virginia is becoming oppressive, and the crops are suffering.

A serenade will be given Speaker BLAINE to-night, at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

Count VALMASEDA leaves Havana on Friday for the Central Department.

The censorship of the Press has been re-established in Porto Rico.

The fillibustering steamer *Minerva* was still at Aspinwall Aug. 7.

Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN was among the arrivals at Salt Lake City on Monday night.

Everything is quiet in Western Mexico.

Another Emigrant Swindled.

One JAMES McCARRON, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of emigrant swindling. It was stated by the complainants that on the 7th of August, 1869, JAMES GORMAN and THOMAS GORMAN, father and son, being about to return to Ireland, had $400 English changed into gold in the office of the prisoner at No. 146 Liberty-street, he agreeing to give them £62 10s. for it. The money was placed into a belt, which was put around THOMAS GORMAN, and when counted after the vessel left port, was found to be only £31 5s. The complainants only returned to this country a few weeks ago, and were able to give a description of the man with whom they had dealt, which led to his arrest, and when confronted with him readily identified him. The accused was held for further investigation.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Dismissal of Unfaithful Officers—Important Orders to Prevent Ruffianism in Street-Cars and Stages.

Commissioners SMITH, MANIERRE and BARR investigated forty seven complaints against Policemen, yesterday, some of which were of a serious character. JAMES CONNORS, patrolman Sixth Precinct, was charged with going into a lager-beer saloon on Pearl-street, and he had as a defense that he had been called in to settle a dispute. The Commissioners did not believe the story, and CONNORS was dismissed from the Department. A like fate overtook Patrolman PATRICK McGOVERN, Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was accused of drinking a glass of lager beer while on post. He said in his defense that he called for ice-water and was furnished weiss-beer, which he admitted he drank. Patrolman DANIEL MANNIX, Mounted Squad No. 1, was accused of going into a lager-beer saloon in Seventh-avenue. The Commissioners all voted to dismiss him from the Department.

Patrolman PATRICK McCARTY was tried for refusing to assist JOHN HARTOUGH, conductor of a Third-avenue car, who was stopped and assaulted by a gang of ruffians at Thirty-first-street and Third-avenue. The conductor swore he was thrown from the car in the presence of the officer, who, on the contrary, swore that he saw no assault committed, and dispersed the crowd so that the car could go on. There were a large number of patrolmen tried for being off post while on patrol, and were generally informed that a repetition of the offense would insure their dismissal from the Department.

At a meeting of the Board held immediately after the conclusion of the trials the following important resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to place patrolmen in citizens' clothes upon the line of each of the City railroads, with instructions to arrest every intoxicated and disorderly person found riding in the cars, and to report the number of the conductor and the number of the car, from which such person may be taken.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to direct the Captain of the Twenty-fifth Precinct to instruct his command to give all the attention they can spare from their other duties, to all stages passing through his precinct, and to see that all intoxicated and disorderly persons found riding in stages are arrested, and dealt with according to law.

A Mormon's Wife Applies for a Divorce.

Particulars of the suit for divorce which, as already reported by telegraph, Mrs. HARRIET HAWKINS, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has brought against her husband, THOMAS HAWKINS, are thus given by the Salt Lake City *Tribune* of the 8th inst.:

She alleges that she was married to him in England in 1850, and that they have lived in this Territory for about eighteen years, and have six children. She also charges that about six years ago her husband took another wife, and about three years ago he took a third wife, and has two children by each of them; that he has deserted her and her children; has abused her, even threatened her life, and a few months ago dragged her out of her house and beat her cruelly because she would not remove from it so that he might sell it. This case is pending undecided in the Third District Court. The defendant lives at Lehi.

Mrs. HAWKINS has made another move in the game. She has made an affidavit charging her husband with adultery, and Chief-Justice McKEAN has issued a warrant and caused his arrest under the following statute of the Territory of Utah, which may be found on page 53, section 31: "Every person who commits the crime of adultery shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, and not less than three years, or by fine not exceeding $1,000 and not less than $300, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. And when the crime is committed between parties, any one of whom is married, both are guilty of adultery, and shall be punished accordingly. No prosecution for adultery can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife."

The Death of Mrs. Vallandigham.

Mrs. LOUISA A. VALLANDIGHAM—widow of the late Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio—who died in Cumberland, Md., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. McKAIG, on Sunday morning last, was the daughter of Mr. WM. McMAHON, one of the earliest and most influential citizens of Cumberland. She was born in 1818, and in 1846 married Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and removed to New-Lisbon, Ohio. Shortly afterward Mr. VALLANDIGHAM took up his residence in Dayton, where he lived to the time of his death. The Cumberland *News* says:

"After the burial of her husband, Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM, accompanied by her son, came to visit her friends in Cumberland, with the hope that her health, which was shattered by the distressing death of her husband, might improve by being with her nearest kindred. During the first two weeks succeeding the lamentable occurrence of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's death her reason was much affected, but she had fully recovered after the lapse of a fortnight, and her mind, up to the hour of her death, was as clear as ever. The immediate cause of her demise was dysentery, from attacks of which she had been suffering all summer. But a few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM were both in robust health, with the promise of many years before them. Today both are wrapt in the cold embrace of death, and of the happy family they and their son composed, there is only CHARLEY left—a promising young man, aged about seventeen years. We learn that it is designed to place the remains of Mrs. VALLANDIGHAM in a vault at the Rose Hill Cemetery, and to remove them to Dayton in the Fall."

Standing Buffalo.

Commenting upon the romantic account of the death in battle of "STANDING BUFFALO BULL," hereditary Chief of the Upper Sissiton Sioux, sent to the Indian Department by Mr. A. J. SIMMONS, Special Indian Agent at Milk River Agency, Montana, the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, of the 8th inst., says:

"The statement that STANDING BUFFALO was engaged in the Minnesota outbreak is not strictly true. It is probable that he knew of its commencement and progress, but he was not an active participant in the affair. At the Indian council held to determine the fate of the white prisoners, STANDING BUFFALO urged their delivery to Gen. SIBLEY, and protested against a continuance of the war, and for so doing was branded as a coward by LITTLE CROW and others. He held communication with Gen. SIBLEY, and while professing great friendship for the whites, resolutely refused to join in any movements against the hostile bands, and finally strayed away to the north-western border, frequently taking refuge in the British Possessions. Those who know him best assert that he was a great coward; but physically he was a 'noble Indian,' worthy to rank with FENNIMORE COOPER's best ideal. At the great council held at Redwood, in 1861, the year previous to the outbreak,) STANDING BUFFALO was the 'observed of all observers.' While RED OWL, although poorly interpreted, won laurels as an orator, STANDING BUFFALO was most admired of all the Chiefs and braves. He was over six feet in height, well proportioned, and as straight as an arrow; his head was crowned with bunches of tall eagle feathers, and his limbs ornamented with all sorts of jingling trinkets; on his naked breast he wore a looking-glass, about four inches square, in a gilt frame, and, armed with bow and arrow, musket and knives, he presented a very warlike appearance. Many of the Chiefs were sulky and threatening, but STANDING BUFFALO was very gracious. His demeanor reassured some timid souls, which had imagined all the horrors that subsequently occurred upon the ground where the council was held."

Stabbing Affrays Last Night.

DAVID WALSH went into PATRICK GRIFFNEY's liquor store, No. 150 Cherry-st., last night, and stabbed the proprietor in the thigh, inflicting a wound five inches long. WALSH escaped to a tug-boat in the harbor, but was arrested. Last night, while WILLIAM KORTMAN and FREDERICK RESSLER were drinking at the lager-bier saloon No. 335 West Fourteenth-st., JOSEPH HAAS and some of his friends came in. A row ensued, and HAAS stabbed the two first-named men, wounding them seriously. He was arrested.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

DANIEL CALLAHAN, who claims to live at No. 135 Washington-street, and to be a produce dealer in Washington Market, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge made by WILLIAM S. ELDRIDGE, of No. 21 Thames-street. The complainant stated that on the previous day he was knocked down at the corner of Cedar and Washington streets by the prisoner and robbed of $43. The accused denied his guilt, but was held in $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Searching for the Dead Miners in Eagle Shaft.

Recovery of All the Bodies Yesterday Afternoon.

No Indication of the Origin of the Explosion.

Exciting Scenes in the Vicinity of the Mine.

The Mode of Death Not Yet Explained.

Preparations for a Thorough Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 15.—The work of searching for the bodies continued after my report of yesterday, and at 2½ o'clock signal was given for hoisting the carriage. Four bodies were brought, viz.: DAVID OWEN and his son RICHARD OWEN, JAMES R. JONES and BENJ. WILLIAMS. A second car was also at once hoisted, bringing the bodies of PATRICK QUINLAN, EDWARD OWEN, JOHN REESE, and JNO. MORGAN. The features of each were composed, and there were no evidences of a struggle with death. Fresh volunteers were on hand, and, encouraged by the success just met with, descended the shaft, and in a short time returned with the bodies of MARTIN MANGAN and a driver. At 4:05 the third car was hoisted, and three bodies were brought up—those of CHARLES PRICE, ROBERT HUGHES and THOMAS REESE. All looked as though death had come upon them gently. It was then announced that all the bodies were out, and conveyances were at once brought into requisition to convey them to their families. HENRY HARRIS, the mine boss, THOMAS TUCKER, acting foreman, and JAS. JONES, a driver, with JOHN MERIDETH, a miner, and ROBERT DAVIS, his laborer, who were working on a steep running in another direction, were in the mine at the time of the explosion, but escaped unhurt.

An investigation into the cause of the disaster will take place today or to-morrow by a committee appointed for that purpose. The inspector states it as his opinion that an explosion was the cause, but he is in doubt whether it was caused by a fall in the adjoining passage. It is the opinion of Mr. SMILES, a Pittston and Elmira Coal Company's Superintendent, that an accumulation of fire-damp has been standing in some unapproachable part of the mine for some time, and that a fall of coal forced the gas upon the naked lamp, thereby causing an explosion, throwing down an immense amount of coal or rock, which disarranged the proper working of the air-ways, on which those in the mine depended for vitality. The concussion completely removed the brattice and stoppings, and thereby retarded the current of air.

The following is a correct list of the victims, whether married or single, age, &c.

DAVID OWENS, resided on Railroad-street; about forty-five years of age. His son RICHARD OWEN, who was also in the mine, was the only child he had. A wife is left to bewail the loss of father and son.

DAVID HARRIS, forty-three years of age; leaves a wife and seven children.

JAMES MORGAN, forty-two years old; wife and three children.

JOHN MORGAN, son of JAMES MORGAN, sixteen years of age. JOHN MORGAN and son were in the West Pittston shaft at the time of the disaster, and barely escaped with their lives. MORGAN told the writer of this that he would never again enter a mine.

ROBERT R. JONES, forty years of age; wife and children.

THOMAS REESE, thirty-six years of age; wife and three children.

EDWARD OWEN, thirty-nine years of age; single. He was the support of an aged father and mother.

Benjamin Davis, married; Evan Jones, married; Thomas Leysbon, married; Benjamin Williams, single; James Jones, married; Patrick Quinlan, married; John Reese, Martin Mangan, (driver boy,) Robert Huges, single; Thomas Reese, married; Charley Price.

The bodies will be interred in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery to-morrow afternoon, at which place the funeral services will take place. The Coroner's inquest will be held on Friday morning. In a conversation which he had with Inspector BLEWITT, he said:

"I am not satisfied yet what caused the accident. I am anxious that a thorough examination be made in the matter so that the public may have the facts. I have no doubts as to there being an explosion, but I do not know what caused it. It may have been caused by a fall of the roof in the old rocks and forced down the fire-damp, or there was an unlooked for accumulation."

These suppositions are also entertained by Superintendent LAW and Mine Superintendent SMILES. The boy drivers were the only ones burned. As far as I know, the mine was being worked according to the provisions of the Safety law regulating these matters. The mine boss told me he had been in the mine in the morning, and found everything all right. I understand that it is the custom and also the duty of the mine boss to investigate the condition of the mine every morning. I think that the men died from suffocation. The driver boys who were burned might have become insensible from the explosion of gas, bearing the evidence of firing where the gas exploded, and, falling to the ground, were enveloped in the gas, and perished. There are no evidences that I know of to support the theory that the men died by a concussion of rushing air at this place. The men, when found, were not lying in a position to indicate that they survived for any considerable length of time after the explosion occurred. They were lying in groups much as they might have been at the instant the explosion occurred. The son of DAVID OWENS, RICHARD, was found clasped in his father's arms. The boy was badly burned; the father was not.

Annual Games of the Caledonian Club.

The Caledonian Club of Brooklyn will celebrate their fifth annual games at Myrtle-avenue Park next Thursday, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance not only from the immediate neighborhood, but from Scottish societies from all parts of the country. The Committee of Arrangements have taken unusual pains to devise a varied programme.

Statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing-house, Monday morning, Aug. 14, shows: Capital, $48,050,000; loans, $119,617,636, (decrease, $413,702;) specie, $1,674,644, (increase, $197,190;) legal tenders, $11,972,659, (increase, $45,375;) due from other banks, $19,695,593, (increase, $384,673;) due to other banks, $19,811,023, (decrease, $482,000;) deposits, $48,878,748, (decrease, $917,443;) circulation, $25,347,946, (increase, $124,063.)

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CHINA.

The steam-ship *China*, which left Liverpool on Aug. 5, and Queenstown on Aug. 6, reached this port yesterday. She brings advices later by two days than those received by the *City of London*.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Government Out of Favor—A Failure of the War Office—A Worthless "Control Department"—Suggested Abdication of the Queen—Royalty in Ireland—The Washington Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1871.

This has been a bad week for the Government. Everything has been going wrong with them, and if it had been earlier in the session it might have led to a collapse. On Thursday the Lords passed their vote of censure, and the Commons threw out the clauses of the Ballot bill providing for the payment of election expenses out of the rates, and not by candidates, as at present. The same night the Secretary for War was obliged to confess that a grand scheme which had been hatching for some time for a large camp of instruction in Berkshire had broken down, and could only be carried out in an imperfect manner. And now we have the announcement of the wreck of the troop-ship *Megera* on her way to Australia, mainly, it is believed, in consequence of the unsound condition of the ship, of which the Admiralty were duly warned before she sailed, but for economical reasons they disregarded. None of these things are very important taken individually, but they make a very awkward accumulation of failure and discontent. As for the Lords' vote of censure, it was in itself a mere blow with a feather. On the question whether the sale of commissions in the army should be stopped, the country, through the House of Commons, said most unequivocally "Yes;" the Lords, for exclusive class reasons, said perversely "No." One or other, it was clear, must give way, and it was equally clear to all sane people that it must be the Lords who would have to yield. Under the circumstances, if no other mode could be devised, Mr. GLADSTONE was quite right to abolish purchase by a royal warrant. It was only as a last resort, however, that this was permissible, and there is good reason to suppose that if the Lords had had another chance they would have swallowed their physic with a wry face. On calm reflection a good many Liberals have seen cause to be alarmed at such a ready use of so desperate and arbitrary an expedient, and though the Lords' vote had little effect itself, the debate set people thinking, and has not done the Government good. Then again the excision of the charges about the expenses of elections in the Commons has exposed the Government to a suspicion on the part of the working classes, who want to have candidates of their own order, that they were not very sincere in their proposal to throw the expenses on the rates, and but sorry that it should be rejected.

THE FAILURE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

But the most damaging thing of all is the breaking down of the plan of a camp in Berkshire. There were to have been thirty thousand men of all arms, horse and foot, regulars, militia and volunteers all mustered in the tented field; marched about suddenly from place to place, now attacking, now defending, and bound to shift for themselves as if on an actual campaign, except, of course, that "requisitions" would not be allowed. The site of the camp was chosen, plans were prepared, the 9th of September fixed for pitching the camp, and everything was supposed to be going on swimmingly, when all at once it was announced that the scheme was impracticable, and must be given up. But why? The Government say, because the bad weather will make the harvest late, and till it is over the ground will not be free for military operations on an extended scale, nor will the farmers' horses be available for transport purposes. On the other hand, it is alleged that the real cause of the collapse is the incapacity of the new Control Department, modeled on the French system of intendence, which showed up so badly during the late war. The object of the Control Department is to relieve the chief of an army of the mass of detail work connected with feeding and moving troops, and keeping up supplies of stores. Instead of having to attend to all this himself and give minute instructions about it, the General will now merely summon the Controller and say, "I want to move so many men from here to there; see that they have what they need." On the face of it this seems a very sensible plan, but of course the principle may be pushed too far, so as to render an army altogether helpless and paralyzed away from its controller, and, in any case, as the new department is, to some extent, composed of civilians, and puts a check on the free and independent drawing of stores and spending of money by military officers, it is not surprising that it should be regarded with a good deal of jealously and dislike by the latter. I don't believe all the stories one hears about the Department, but in this instance it really does seem to have come to grief. The hitch arises from the want of horses; thousands are needed, and they have only a few hundred. One great carrier (PICKFORD,) asked some £50,000 for the run of his stables. The French are buying largely in the market just now, for peace purposes, and both French and Germans carried off a good many horses during the war. The Government are glad to get what they can at almost any price and without warranty. Though the camp is not to be pitched in Berkshire, the plan is not altogether abandoned. Instead of one great camp, there are to be two or three small camps in close connection with the now permanent military settlement at Aldershott, whence they will be able to draw supplies. Thus the Control Department will be swimming with corks, and striking out boldly in the open waters on its own resources. After all, it is well to know one's weak points, and this *fiasco* will be a real blessing if it shames and angers the country into effectually repairing the defects of its military system.

SUGGESTED ABDICATION OF THE QUEEN.

Some of the papers have been taking advantage of the recent outcry against enlarging the expenditure on account of royalty, and the popular annoyance at the absence of state and hospitality in Court arrangements since the Queen's seclusion, to urge the propriety of an abdication in favor of the Prince of WALES. The retirement in which Her Majesty lives is not altogether a mere freak on her part; it is in a great measure rendered imperative by the state of her health. She suffers very much from a kind of nervousness, which might very easily pass into a more serious malady under the strain of an exciting and fatiguing public life. She is also subject to giddiness and nausea when holding a levee or in any other crowded assembly. The doctors recommend frequent change of air and a quiet life, and there can be no doubt, I believe, that considering the hereditary condition of the family, they have strong reasons for giving this advice in a very peremptory manner. Within the last year or so the Queen has certainly appeared a little more frequently in public than in former years, and the approaching festivities at the Duke of ARGYLL's castle at Inverary, in the west of Scotland, will be another experiment in the same direction. But I do not think there is much probability of the Queen ever taking her part in public ceremonial to the extent the people expect and desire. Under these circumstances, the alternative is either to submit to a continuance of the present state of things, or to advance the accession of the Prince of WALES to his future dignity. I cannot say that I think much of the latter proposal. I admit that our unseen royalty is an institution of questionable stability, but on the other hand, royalty might perhaps be more seen and less liked. The Prince has some excellent qualities, but it might be a cruel kindness, both to himself and the Crown, to thrust him into "the fierce light that beats upon the throne" under such invidious circumstances as would attend the displacement of his mother during her lifetime.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S ANNUITY.

The House of Commons has voted Prince ARTHUR fifteen thousand pounds a year by an overwhelming majority, but not unanimously. There were fifty-three who were for cutting it down to ten thousand pounds, and thirteen for giving him nothing at all. The opposition, of course, was purely political not personal. Some members thought royalty not worth more than the people now pay for it, if so much; others, that royalty, already unpopular from various causes, will become more so if accompanied by increased burdens on the people. One member on the Conservative side, and an ardent loyalist, appealed to the Queen to come more among her people and win back their hearts. Not very much has been seen of Prince ARTHUR yet, but he has produced a very favorable impression. He is a frank, open-faced young fellow, very amiable and simple in his manners, and of good intelligence. He has shown great interest in his military studies, and has made excellent progress. At present he is certainly the most popular member of the family. The Prince of WALES is liked by those who come in contact with him, but there is nothing in his appearance or mode of life to make him popular with the public. A great many falsehoods, some merely idle, some malicious, are circulated about him, but I doubt whether these do him much harm. What disappoints people is that he is never found giving any encouragement to art or science, or important public movements, or even amusing himself in any but a low and common way. Apparently he never reads a book, knows nothing of pictures, has no taste for anything scientific, not even for military science. He shoots a good deal, hunts a little, dines to any extent, smokes the largest cigars in town, and goes pretty regularly to the theatre when there is a new play, and there you have his whole life. But if there is no feeling in his favor, there is none against him, and he might, perhaps, soon acquire popularity. The Duke of EDINBURGH, for some reason, probably a certain reported hardness and closeness, is really unpopular, I think.

ROYALTY IN IRELAND.

I suppose there never was such a blunder in reading human nature as this visit of the Prince of WALES, Prince ARTHUR, Princess LOUISE, and the Marquis of LORNE to Dublin. It is so obviously meant to curry favor with the Irish, and done as a mere matter of business, in a hurried, unenjoying way, as if it were gulped like an unpleasant dose to be soon over, that it is certain to give far more offense than satisfaction. The royal party go only as far as Dublin and its environs; they stop only a few days; they do not live in the country, or in any proper sense see the people at all. If the whole thing were put into plain words it would mean this: "You are a very silly, excitable sort of people; you fancy you are not well used, and treated quite on a level with your neighbors, England and Scotland; so just to put you in good humor, here am I, ALBERT EDWARD Prince of Wales, and one of my young brothers and a younger sister and her husband, come over to let you have a glimpse of us for a few days; and after that I am sure you will all be very good and loyal, and will not vex my poor mother any more." He apologized for the Queen not going to Ireland, but the Irish see that she can go twice a year to Scotland, that she can go to the Isle of Wight, or run over to Germany or Switzerland whenever it suits her; and they feel that they are slighted by her holding aloof from their shores. For my own part I think the Irish are very foolish to care whether she comes or stays away. If they were as sensible as the Scotch, they would let her do as she liked, and go on with their other business if she did not come, and make as much out of her as possible if she did. But if this feeling of soreness exists, and if it is thought worth while to salve and soothe it, what can be more childish and absurd than to imagine that everything will be set right, and the people satisfied by the Prince of WALES just popping in, as it were, for half a minute? The royal party has been by no means well received in Ireland, though there have been few open manifestations the other way. Once or twice there were hisses, said to be directed at the Marquis of LORNE for having spoken in a disparaging manner of the low Irish of New-York, when he wrote an account of his travels a few years ago. As a rule, the Prince and his party were received without cheering or any demonstration of enthusiasm—a chilling silence accompanied their progress.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON THE AMERICAN TREATY.

Some weeks ago the American Treaty was discussed in the House of Lords, where Lord RUSSELL's adverse resolution received the cold shoulder, but till last night there had been no debate on it in the House of Commons. Sir CHAS. ADDERLEY, who raised the question, has given great attention to colonial matters, and has been more than once Under Secretary of the Colonial Office in Conservative Governments. He is not a man of brilliant talents or distinguished Parliamentary position, but he is sensible, moderate and well informed, and is always listened to with respect. He held that the English Government should have stood more on its dignity in reopening negotiations after the refusal of the Reverdy Johnson treaty. America should have been the petitioner, not England, because it was much more America's interest than England's to have the question settled. Sir CHARLES did not deny that this view rested on the assumption that England had absolute right on her side, and he does not seem to see that arbitration implies, not a concession that England was wrong, but only that England may have been wrong. He made all the old points against the treaty—that it applied new rules retrospectively, ignored the Fenian raid, fixed a limit as to English claims and none for American claims. Perhaps the most important part of his speech was the opinion he expressed that the Canadians had been very fairly treated, and that there was no connection between reciprocity and the fisheries—an opinion which should carry weight in Canada. On the other, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER's declaration that there is nothing derogatory to English honor in accepting this arbitration will have much influence here, for Sir ROUNDELL is a man of high principle and scrupulous honor, and was the chief law adviser of Lord PALMERSTON's Government on these very questions. He pointed out that the new rules of international law are really not very different from those for which that Government contended in the *Alexandra* case, though the Court of Exchequer decided against them. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, as a member of the Commission, was actually bound to defend his work; but he did it with a heartiness which showed his personal satisfaction with the result. His statement as to the friendliness of the States was received with cheers:

"They heard from time to time incautious language used here with regard to that great nation, and, undoubtedly, in America extraordinary language was occasionally employed in the public journals and elsewhere with regard to England, but he altogether denied the statement that no cry was so popular in America as a cry against England. What the Americans desired was that we should treat them not as they had been somewhat sarcastically termed as spoiled children, but on the same footing as other great nations, like France and Germany, and the peculiar susceptibility which the Americans displayed at anything which they regarded as contumelious or disparaging in the attitude of England toward that country as contra-distinguished from the feeling with which they regarded a similar attitude on the part of other nations, was in itself a proof that they regarded us with exceptional affection and not with exceptional hostility."

Mr. GLADSTONE added little to the debate except a very positive and emphatic assurance that although England had agreed to arbitration the Government had not abandoned what it deemed its just rights, and that it should make a good, though friendly fight of it, before the arbiters. He referred to England's offer to submit to arbitration in the San Juan case, and the purchase of the Chinese flotilla to keep it out of the hands of the Confederates, or a proof of good will to the United States. It may be remembered that this flotilla was constructed for the Chinese Government; that some difficulties occurred as to officering it, (Capt. SHERARD OSBORN had been named for the command,) and that the Confederate agents, when the flotilla was to be sold, thought it would be a capital chance to buy it up. This the Government prevented by purchasing the vessels, though it had no particular use for them. T. J. H.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

The Annuity Bill for Prince Arthur—Mr. Gladstone on the Queen's Public Life.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 3, on the motion for the second reading of Prince ARTHUR's Annuity bill, Col. BARTTELOT said he did not rise for the purpose of making any objection to the bill, though it had not yet been placed in the hands of members. The modest provision which was about to be made for His Royal Highness was quite in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the people of this country, and he believed the Prince would do honor to the high position in which he was placed. But his object was to call attention to the rather significant vote which was taken the other night. That vote, in his humble judgment, did not express in its actual terms the views of honorable gentlemen who sat below the gangway, or of the masses whom they claimed to represent; but that vote did, he believed, embody the sentiment of many who, Englishmen as they were, loyal as they were, most anxious in every way to support the Sovereign of this country in that high position in which she was placed, were yet particularly anxious that the Sovereign should come more among her people than she had done for some considerable time. He believed he was only expressing the views and opinions of large masses of his fellow-countrymen when he stated that, having granted to Her Majesty, as they believed, a very liberal provision for the high position which she occupied, they were anxious that she should, in that high position, spend the money in the way in which it had been granted for her benefit. He would only add, upon his own part, the expression of a hope that the right honorable gentleman who could make use of the royal prerogative, stating that the exercise of that prerogative was asked for because it was in accordance with the view of the majority of the House of Commons, supported by the view of the majority in the country, would in like manner be able to state his full belief and his earnest hope and conviction that effect would be given to the desire of the vast majority in that House and in the country that Her Majesty would return and come among them as she had done heretofore. He ventured to assert—and proof of this would be found, if necessary, in what was going on in Dublin at the present moment—that if such a course were taken, the Queen would gather again to her the hearts of the whole of her people, and she would be, as she had been heretofore, the most popular Sovereign in the world. In the course of his reply Mr. GLADSTONE said: "Although unhappily Her Majesty had not been able to reside in London as much as all her subjects wished, and she herself would have desired, yet there had been given at Buckingham Palace many entertainments, which had required proportionately a much larger expenditure than would have been necessary if the Court had been stationary in London. In fact, the difference between the present expenditure of the Court and what it was before the death of the Prince Consort was very small as compared with the total sum, and would not admit of such a change as his honorable friend seemed to suppose. The honorable and gallant member opposite had adverted to a subject which arose spontaneously in the minds of all, but he had used one expression on which he would venture to comment. The honorable and gallant gentleman had said that if Her Majesty were to appear more in view of the community he was sure she would gather again to her the hearts of all her people. He did not in the least degree quarrel with the spirit which had prompted that expression, but he ventured to say that Her Majesty had never lost those hearts. The sentiments of respect, grateful affection and loyalty for the exemplary discharge of duty, which were founded on a long experience of the personal qualities of the Queen in every function of royalty, had undergone no change, and the feeling of regret to which the honorable and gallant gentleman had given expression, and in which he doubtless carried with him the sympathy of many members of the House, was not really a feeling which proved that the Queen had lost the hearts of her people, but grew out of the very fact that she possessed them, and that it was the truth and strength of those affections which made the people desirous that the Queen should come among them. He was sure the honorable and gallant gentleman would have observed with satisfaction that during the present year Her Majesty had felt herself able to undertake a greater number of public duties, which placed her in view of the people, than had been the case for some years past, and he ventured to express the conviction that, while no one would wish the Queen to go beyond the performance of such duties as her health and strength would permit her to fulfill, it would be the earnest desire of Her Majesty to comply at all times with the wishes of her people by undertaking to discharge every function of a public character which she should find herself able to perform."

ROME AND GERMANY.

Anti-Papal Campaign of Prince Bismarck—Chances of the Conflict.

From the Spectator.

Prince BISMARCK has declared war on the Papacy, and is carrying on the campaign with all his accustomed vigor, and even more than his customary tact. The causes which have induced him to take this grave step in the teeth of so many and such obvious interests are still in part obscure, but we can venture on what will be found, we think, at least, a plausible explanation of his course. The Papacy has startled him, and the instinct of a man of his type when startled is to strike. The men who govern at Rome have, as we have so often contended, lost, in losing their old training-schools, the sovereign bishoprics, much of their ancient statecraft, underestimate the new forces in movement in the world—as BISMARCK in a recent letter warned ANTONELLI—and are irritated out of their judgments by the loss of the temporal power. They hoped that the HOHENZOLLERNS, now at the head of the world, would in the interest of legitimacy undo the work of the Revolution, and, if needful, by armed intervention restore the Papal dominion, at least within the City of Rome. In return they would have accorded to the new Empire a support, or rather a sanction, which, in Bavaria, Poland, Silesia, Rhenish Prussia, and, above all, Alsace and Lorraine, would have been of the highest value. When, however, the HOHENZOLLERNS, who are Protestants by instinct as well as conviction, looked coldly on these overtures, the Vatican fell back on more natural allies, directed the faithful to join the Particularists, and organized in the Reichstag an opposition who directed their whole power to dissolve the newly-knit bonds which make a Protestant house supreme in Germany. It was openly announced in Parliament that henceforward the Catholic Church in Germany was hostile to the Empire. Moreover, a threat was held out that if the secular arm began to oppress or refused to assist the Church, the Church would have nothing left binding her to the Sovereigns, and would be apt to believe that democracy in its extreme forms was more acceptable to Heaven, or rather allowed more scope for the free working of His vicegerent. The Church which sent forth the Monastic Orders understands the idea of the Commune somewhat better than its promoters, nor can a theocracy ever be injured by the removal of all powers between itself and the people. This is clearly the meaning of the declaration made by Dr. KETTELER, Archbishop of Mayence, that the patrimony must be restored, or the thrones of Europe would perish, and this is the interpretation placed by Prince BISMARCK himself upon the spirit of violence recently displayed by the Polish workmen in Silesia. Instead, however, of temporizing and conciliating as, according to the Cologne *Gazette*, he was at first expected to do, the Chancellor rebelled, and by a most daring stroke endeavored to carry the war into the enemy's kingdom.

BISMARCK'S WEAPONS.

It is of exceedingly little use, as far as the influence of the Papacy is concerned, to fight it with material weapons. Rome resents deprivations of property or power with a bitterness which, though not opposed to her theory, is somewhat beneath her dignity as a Church certain always of supernatural support, but no such deprivation has ever affected her intellectual or spiritual influence. She is stronger in Ireland, where she has not a rood, than in Hungary, where her Primate still overtops Princes; in Spain, where her estates have been sold by auction, than in Austria, where she is still mistress of magnificent revenues. If she could but win over the people, a very few years of management by a priesthood which never dies, never wastes and never makes a pecuniary blunder, would very soon replenish her treasuries; and, to do her more justice than most Protestants will, it is not for wealth, except as an instrument, that she fights. To wound her effectually it is necessary to wound her spiritually, and it is this, unless we misread his decrees, that Prince BISMARCK, with characteristic boldness, is attempting to do.

THE PREMIER'S CHANCES.

It is very difficult, indeed impossible, for an outside observer to decide impartially as to the chances of Prince BISMARCK's success in this immense attempt to act in a region which one would have supposed to be beyond the sphere of his genius, but it is possible to describe the forces working for and against him. In the first place, unless the Church should resolve on the desperate step of an alliance with the democracy, which, though not impossible, is unlikely, physical force is altogether on the Chancellor's side. The HOHENZOLLERNS throughout their history have never yet lost a battle with Rome, and though recent changes diminish, they have not seriously impaired their strength. The Catholics in Germany are not more than a third in number of the Protestants, and even of the former probably not one per cent. could at present be seduced to disloyalty by any pressure whatever, whether it affected this life or that which is to come. Then there can be no doubt, again, that separation has received a certain impulse from the events of the war; that the German Catholic frets, as the English Catholic once fretted, under the sway of a power controlled, inspired, and guided mainly by the Italian brain. A desire for the unity and independence of Germany in all things may very well be prevalent among her people, even Catholics, who never entirely escape the influence of an atmosphere of free thought. That the curious class of learned men, part professors, part divines, part functionaries of the State, which teaches Catholicism in the universities, is prepared or half prepared for schism, may be taken to be proved by the Munich example, and is admitted by impartial authorities like Mr. DALGAIRNS, and that authority is necessarily very great. But on the other hand, the Episcopate is as yet unanimously with Rome, and the Episcopate in a Catholic Church of any sort is a necessity; the secular clergy are with her, it is believed, in the proportion of eighteen to one, though this is not so certain; and there is no proof in the hands of foreigners of the opinions of the masses of the laity. The educated cannot build a church by themselves which shall be more than a sect, and we see no reason why a Polish or Bavarian peasant should be greatly moved by the formal proclamation of a dogma which he has always implicitly acknowledged, which his priest approves, and which is only condemned by a Government he does not accept with all his heart. Of course, if the Wittelsbachs also condemn it, that will make a difference to the Bavarian; but there is a solid, impenetrable mass of convinced Catholicism down there which it will be hard, we should say impossible, to move from the ancient ways. Prince BISMARCK knows his people, and may be assured of support as yet unseen, and very fierce religious differences have not prevented German unity; but if he fails he will have run an immense risk, that of introducing into his new Empire the element of religious hostility, of creating in Parliament, in Poland, in Bavaria, in all the Latin Courts of Europe, a party which cannot help desiring ill to his great structure. The State of late years has won many battles with the Church, but if it forces the Church, as in Spain, Poland, Scotland, rural Belgium, Ireland and Naples, to identify itself with the democracy victory will have been purchased, from the Bismarck point of view, at a tremendous price.

FOREIGN NOTES.

There are now in the United Kingdom eighteen towns, each with a population exceeding 100,000. Thirteen are in England, three in Scotland, and two in Ireland.

A letter from Rome says: "The King is shooting black-cock in the valley of the Aosta, dressed in a linen jacket, wearing nailed boots, and carrying a game-bag round his neck, like a thorough country Nimrod. Although become stout, *abdomine tordus*, he is passionately fond of that sport. Great difficulty is experienced in finding him when his signature is required. We shall probably not see him again before the Autumn."

The *Siècle* states that the Anti-German feeling is as strong as ever in Lorraine, and is carried to such a height that some manufacturers obtain coals for working their machinery from France or Belgium, although they could obtain it cheaper from the collieries on the Sarre. At Metz the French tricolor is still flying from the summit of a very lofty pinnacle of the cathedral, and the few persons capable of climbing up the spire have firmly refused to take it down in spite of large offers of reward.

A short time since M. FRANCIS VICTOR HUGO wrote to the *Indépendance Belge*, complaining that some pictures, in the house recently occupied by his father at Brussels, had been sequestrated by the Belgian Police at the instigation of the French authorities, on suspicion of being part of the collection of the Louvre. M. FRANCIS VICTOR HUGO now writes a second letter, stating that the pictures have been given back to him, but without any explanation why they were seized or why they are restored.

The Prince Imperial of Austria has just made a tour in Bohemia, where his youth did not protect him from official harangues. As he was returning from one of these oratorical receptions, and passing along a shady and sequestered alley with his preceptor only, the latter asked him, "Well, Monseigneur, do you like this promenade?" "Yes, certainly," replied the Prince, "trees at any rate do not make speeches."

The London *Echo* of Aug. 5, says that the American ship *Southampton*, 1,400 tons, Capt. SMETHWICK, about to sail for New-York, had caught fire in the Mersey, this morning. She had been towed into the low-water basin at Birkenhead, and the Fire Brigade sent for. There was no hope of saving anything, as the cargo of coals and general stuff had caught, and it was expected the vessel would burn to the water's edge.

The report of M. LEON SAY, the Prefect of the Seine, after reviewing the financial position of Paris, proposes that the amount of the debt due by the City of Paris to the Credit Foncier should be fixed at 313,000,000; that the 97,000,000 of the loan of 1869, which had been appropriated for the conversion of the debt to the Credit Foncier should be paid up; that a loan should be contracted for 350,000,000; and, finally, that a floating debt of 60,000,000 should be authorized for 1871 and 1872.

A characteristic Parisian drama has, according to the Paris papers, just been enacted in the quarter of St. Denis. Mlle. D—— has for some time been on intimate terms with M. X——, a married gentleman of forty years, and father of two children. M. X—— called at the apartment of his mistress yesterday afternoon, but the young lady was not at home. He called again in the evening, and found her in the company of a young man to whom she was about to be married, and the latter's father. M. X—— immediately drew a revolver out of his pocket and lodged two bullets in the heart of Mlle. D——. The young man and his father ran off for assistance, and when they returned they found M. X—— dead on the floor; he had blown out his brains.

According to the *Avenir Libéral* it has been decided, after a family council, that the Duc D'AUMALE and the Prince DE JOINVILLE shall take their seats in the Chamber when it shall reassemble after the vacation. The Comte DE PARIS was of the opinion that his uncles should send in their resignation, in order that they might not afford the slightest pretext of causing difficulties to the Government. The Duc DE NEMOURS, on the other hand, maintained that his brothers had the right, and were bound to take an interest in public affairs, and that no consideration ought to prevent them from fulfilling their obligations as citizens. This view has prevailed, and in due time the Princes may be expected to present themselves in the National Assembly.

It is said that a notary of Compiègne, who had seen a lady receive at the station of Chauny a slap in the face from the Prussian sergeant commanding the post, informed Gen. MANTEUFFEL of the fact. He received the following answer: SIR: I have to thank you for the letter addressed to me on July 17, and informing me of the lamentable incident which happened on the 16th at the station of Chauny. The inquiry which has been made proves that the sergeant has been insulted grossly in his nationality by the lady in question, who had even struck him with her parasol. Nevertheless, the violent conduct of the sergeant toward a woman is not excusable, and I have ordered his punishment.

The British Consul-General at Havana, Mr. GRAHAM DUNLOP, in his report for the year 1870-71, observes that it is thought that the paper-makers of England should give some attention to the enormous quantities of fibrous tropical plants and trees which abound in Cuba. Successful experiments have been made by local paper-makers on the fibre of bamboo cane, and on some of the creeping parasite plants indigenous to Cuba. The Consul hears that attention is being given in Jamaica to the preparation of the fibre of the bamboo for the paper-makers in America. This beautiful plant or rather tree grows abundantly in Cuba, and could be purchased and crushed at very cheap rates. It is said to excel, for paper, all the fibrous grasses of late used by our paper-makers, and to mix easily with the linen rag pulp and other more ordinary materials.

The Levant *Herald* of July 25 says that a serious Bedouin raid in Mesopotamia had been reported by telegraph. The turbulent Shamar Arabs—taking advantage of the neighborhood of Mardin having been almost denuded of troops to strengthen the military expedition against the Nedjid, and probably desiring also to make a diversion in favor of their fellow Arabs of the latter territory—mustered to the number of 12,000 horsemen, and attacked the Tchetchene Colonies, which have been established for some years at Ras and Ain, about a day's ride from Mardin. The poor Tchetchenes were overwhelmed by numbers, and 1,500 of them were said to have been killed by the Shamars, who, after having destroyed several villages, and burned down a pretty town built by the colonists, returned to the desert laden with booty.

A terrible story of murder and suicide comes from Glasgow. On Aug. 3 it was discovered that JAMES NIMMO, lately wholesale news-agent in St. Enoch-square, and subsequently millboard manufacturer at Kilsyth, had murdered three of his children in his house, situated at No. 1 Shaftsbury-terrace, by the administration of prussic acid, and then committed suicide. Mrs. NIMMO, it appears, had gone out to tea, leaving in the house her husband and her four children, named BLAIR, aged eleven; CHRISTIAN, five; JAMES, three years, and HARRY, twenty months, with a boy named PAXTEL, son of Mrs. NIMMO by her former husband, and two female servants. One of the servants was attracted to a room by hearing moaning, and on entering observed that one of the children was dead. She then proceeded to another apartment and found two of the other children insensible. She gave the alarm, and on medical assistance being procured it was discovered that CHRISTIAN, JAMES, HARRY, and their father were dead. From a letter found in the house there is no doubt that in a fit of temporary insanity Mr. NIMMO murdered his three children by administering prussic acid, and then destroyed himself.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the reporters of the Dublin papers are not among the privileged. At present they are at open war with the Castle. At a recent State banquet two places only were reserved for the Dublin Press, and cards were sent for these to two gentlemen selected by the whole body. They attended under an engagement to report the proceedings for all the journals, but found that the "place reserved" was behind a screen at the furthest end of the gallery, where scarcely anything could be heard. Here there was not even the accommodation for a table, except one "brought from the lower regions, rickety, dirty, and covered with vegetable *débris*." The two reporters, according to a statement on their behalf in the *Freeman's Journal*, would have retired had they represented only their own journals, but being engaged to supply the rest with the report, they furnished it at the several offices.

UNITED STATES BULLION.

The Purification of Gold at the United States Assay Office in this City—Description of the Different Operations, and Interesting Chemical Processes—Enormous Deposit for the Fiscal Year.

Everybody knows that gold in its natural state is never found absolutely unmixed with baser substances; besides it is easily subjected to adulteration by artificial means. Consequently it is of the utmost importance that this should be purified from mixture, formed into bars of convenient sizes, and marked with the weight, purity, &c., under the Government seal. The great Powers of the world undertake to do this, guaranteeing that each piece which bears its stamp shall contain the quantity marked upon the bar.

The process of making money is conducted in establishments called "mints." It consists of the two operations of "assaying" or purifying the bullion from mixture and making it into coin. It is of the former operation and the great assay department in the City of New-York that this article proposes to treat. The Assay Office is in Wall-street, adjoining the United States Sub-Treasury. The front building contains only the offices of the Superintendent and Treasurer and the weigh-room, where bullion is received, the work of assaying being performed in a large building in the rear. Passing through the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, the visitor first enters the weigh-room where the bullion is received, and is once attracted by the appearance of two pairs of immense scales of a capacity sufficient to weigh two thousand ounces at once, and so delicately poised that they will turn the hundredth part of an ounce. The precious metals are brought in by every imaginable class of persons, though the major part comes through banks and brokers. The bullion comes in every conceivable shape, bars stamped with the British crown, Napoleons and sovereigns, doubloons and ducats, and all the multitudinous coins of different parts of the world, gold-dust from California and nuggets from Nevada. There is also to be seen plate and jewelry in every imaginable form—rings, brooches, bracelets, and chains; vases, dishes, spoons, forks, and knives. After the bullion is weighed, it is placed in copper-lined boxes, with a card stating the number of the deposit, the character—whether bars, dust, or coin—and the weight. The box is locked, the number marked on the lid, and then placed upon a railway at the door of the weigh-room and run across the court-yard to the rear building, and hoisted to the deposit melting-room. Here arranged around the room are ten iron furnaces, in which are placed large crucibles, made of clay and black lead, used in melting the gold. When filled, the crucible is covered and left for almost an hour, when the *melt* becomes thoroughly heated and mixed. The metal being in readiness the melter takes the crucible in a pair of tongs, and pours its contents into iron molds with three compartments. Only allowing this a moment to cool, a man seizes the bars with a thick pair of canvas gloves, and turns them into an iron basin, where the deposit number as given in the weigh-room is stamped on each division of the bar, so that each part could be identified in case it should be broken. This ends the first process, and is called deposit-melting, which operation is intended simply to free the metal from impurities and render it homogenous, so that a piece cut from the bars will fairly represent the whole deposit. The bars are next carried to the bar weigh-room, where they are weighed, to ascertain the loss in melting, and then placed in a burglar-proof vault, to await the further process of its assay under the skillful hand of Dr. TORREY, the Chief Assayer. Two small pieces, called assay slips, are chipped from the bars, and are taken to the laboratory of the Assayer. There a piece is cut from the slip weighing about the thirtieth part of an ounce; to this is added the same quantity of pure silver, when both are inclosed in a wrapping of lead-foil, weighing about as much as both together. The little ball then goes through two operations, the first of which is called "cupellation," and consists of the separating of gold and silver from the baser metals. The "cupels" are made of calcined bone-dust, and, when heated to white heat, the ball of gold, silver, and lead is dropped in. It melts immediately, forming a bright globule, and in about ten minutes is removed from the furnace. The lead forms a very liquid oxyde and runs down and sinks into the pores of the cup, leaving a little button, about the size of a buckshot, of pure gold and silver. This is hammered and rolled out very thin, and then formed into a coil about the thickness of a penholder. This is called a "cornet," and is subjected to a second process for the separation of the silver from the gold. It is put into a vial with a broad base and long neck, called a "mattrass." Into this is poured about an ounce of diluted nitric acid, which is boiled by embedding the vial in hot sand. In about two minutes the acid is poured off and a stronger solution poured in to dissolve all traces of silver. The gold is taken out, washed in distilled water, and melted in a crucible, when it at once assumes its metallic appearance. It is then carefully weighed in the operator's scales, the result showing the fineness of the bullion, or how large a portion of it was gold and how large alloy. To ascertain the proportion of silver contained in the deposit, another half gramme is cut from an assay slip, but no silver is added to it. It is "cupelled" to extract the base metals, and being weighed with a cornet of pure gold, the excess in weight shows the quantity of silver contained. The United States Government adhere to the simple French decimal system to indicate the fineness of gold. The bullion is supposed to be divided into 1,000 parts, thus an ingot of gold that was yesterday shown the writer, was stamped .998, indicating that it was within .002 parts of being perfectly pure. The Assayer fills out a report stating the fineness of the gold, and the amount of silver contained in it. This is passed to the office of the Treasurer, where the necessary calculations are made, and memorandum sent to the office of Mr. ACTON, the Superintendent, for verification. It is optional with the depositor whether he will receive his pay in coin or bullion, and it not infrequently happens that the deposit is worth more than its weight in gold coin. If the pay is taken in coin, the charge is made of fifty cents per hundred dollars for coinage. One or two millions in coin is always kept in reserve to meet the demands of the Superintendent's warrants for coin, though much is now taken by the agents of the mining companies in fine bars. The warrant of the assay having been paid, the deposit is now considered the property of the United States Government, and the refining of the whole mass commences, which is simply a repetition on a larger scale of the delicate processes of assaying. The bars are melted in an immense crucible, with twice their weight in silver. The molten mass is dipped up and thrown into a cistern of cold water, which divides the metal into small shavings. This process is called granulation, and is performed for the purpose of allowing every portion of the metal to come into contact with the acid into which it is to be placed to extract the silver. After the water is drained off the granulated metal is carried to the "parting houses," which are closets with sliding doors shutting close to prevent the fumes of the acid from escaping. The bottom is a tank with steam pipes around it. Here are placed large iron kettles holding about thirty gallons, and into each is put about 150 pounds of the metal, upon which is poured diluted sulphuric acid. After boiling for five or six hours the combination formed by the acid and silver, or sulphate of silver, is drawn off with a gold syphon valued at $5,000, when a stronger solution of acid is added, which is boiled for an additional five or six hours, after which all the silver is supposed to have been taken up by the acid. It is then drawn off as before, when the gold is left in the kettle. The gold now assumes the form of a dark brown powder, with no indication of its metallic character; yet it is almost pure—possibly .998. The gold powder still contains, though, a little sulphate of silver mixed with it, to separate which it is placed in a large tub, with a strainer, composed of layers of muslin and filtering-paper, at the bottom. Upon this is poured a stream of water, which washes away the sulphate of silver. The powder is then taken to a hydraulic press, when about a peck is placed in a mold, and a pressure of over 200 tons is applied, which presses out the water and compresses the powder into solid cakes, called a "cheese." One of these cheeses weighs seventy pounds, and is worth nearly $25,000. After having been baked in an oven heated by steam-pipes, to expel any moisture that may remain, the cheeses are carried down to the melting-room, broken up, and melted. Into the crucible is thrown a little saltpetre and borax to extract any base metal which may still remain. This is turned into iron molds, soaked with rosin and pitch to prevent adhesion, and oil is poured on the bar while cooling to give it a smooth surface. All the bars are then weighed separately by the bar weigh-clerk, who calculates their value from the weight and fineness as reported by the assayer. The year of the melting, the number of the melt, the office where refined, the number of the bar, its weight, fineness, and value, are then stamped on every bar. The bars are then delivered to the Treasurer. The bullion is now ready in "fine bars" for coinage or exportation. It must not be forgotten that double the quantity of silver was melted with the gold, which, dissolved in sulphuric acid, constitutes sulphate of silver. This is poured into an immense tank, into which is placed a strong solution of common salt, and through a very beautiful chemical process the silver is freed from the solution. It then goes through the same form as described with gold. The success of the new refining process of Mr. ANDREW MASON, by sulphuric acid instead of nitric acid, is an assured fact. The chief end accomplished is the saving to the Government of over $40,000 per annum in the difference in the cost of the two acids, and the ability to substitute iron kettles instead of porcelain for smelting purposes. Mr. ACTON, formerly Police Commissioner, is the Superintendent of the Assay Office; Mr. EDELMAN Treasurer. In the Laboratory is Dr. JOHN TORREY, with his son, Mr. H. G. TORREY. Mr. ANDREW MASON is the melter and refiner. The other officers are Mr. FARLEY WILDER, Mr. J. W. SYLVESTER, and the foreman of the laboratory, Mr. HIBBS.

The fiscal year of the United States Assay Office in New-York ended on the 30th of June, and a glance at the official statement of the Assayer, will at once demonstrate the fact that the Assay Office is at present doing a larger business than for several years past. The arrivals of gold and silver are daily increasing, the latter on a scale of magnitude almost incredible. The receipts of bars from the famous mines of Silver Islet, on Lake Superior, also from the recently-discovered ore beds in Nevada, are enormous, amounting in some days to over $30,000. The following is the statement of deposits at the United States Assay Office, New-York, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871:

GOLD.

Arizona	$1,657 24	North Carolina	$20,030 78
California	197,680 72	Oregon	8,978 81
Colorado	472,378 58	South Carolina	1,809 78
Georgia	29,144 92	Utah	4,951 63
Idaho	532,833 20	Virginia	916 40
Montana	2,775,930 82	Wyoming	22,630 82
Nebraska	2,793 65	Tennessee	102 85
Nevada	19,480 47	Parted from Silver	105,204 79
New-Mexico	61,794 67		

Total United States bullion	$4,258,180 13
Mint bars redeposited	$761,915 66
United States coin	16,783 10
Jewelers' bars	421,176 48
Foreign coin	468,675 96
Foreign bullion	418,667 55—2,087,218 75
Total gold	$6,345,338 88

SILVER.

California	$47,825 37	New-Mexico	1,933 42
Colorado	230,510 19	Nebraska	22,953 41
Idaho	4,711 14	Utah	941 60
Lake Superior	168,252 68	Parted from Gold	78,820 52
Montana	27,974 37		
Nevada	1,022,832 49		

Total United States Bullion	$1,607,755 19
Mint bars redeposited	$4,081 46
United States coin	15,677 96
Jewelers' bars	137,034 34
Foreign coin	340,541 51
Foreign bullion	65,429 90—563,365 17
Total silver	$2,171,120 36

Bullion transmitted to mint for coinage.

Gold	$1,932,687 02
Silver	1,142,759 41
Total	$3,075,846 43

One notable feature which has recently occurred is the utilization of the refuse sulphates in both liquid and solid form. These are disposed of to the manufacturing druggists, and the revenue derived from their sale more than half pays the cost of the acids. Every year the expense of the purification of gold and silver is diminished, and it is confidently expected that before many years the melting and refining department will be self-supporting.

MERRICK CAMP-MEETING.

A Sketch of the Monster Prayer Camp—The People, the Visitors, and the Scenes—How to Go There—What is to be Seen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERRICK, L. I., Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

This little village has suddenly assumed an air of great importance, and a busy tide of human life ebbs and flows through the principal street as the daily trains arrive and depart. The cause of all this commotion is the great camp-meeting now being held in the vicinity by the Long Island Methodist Episcopal Church Association.

Until about three years ago the village of Merrick was scarcely known to be in existence by the great bulk of New-Yorkers, though these annual religious open-air gatherings have made many thousands tolerably well acquainted with its aspects and capabilities. Visitors to Merrick reach their destination via the South-side Railroad after a hot and somewhat dusty ride of twenty-three miles, the journey being rather tedious, as the trains are so much overcrowded and overweighted by a superabundance of passengers. When I started for the camp-ground, yesterday morning, I crossed the East River at Roosevelt-street, and found myself mingled with a great throng of people, who all seemed bent for the same destination, judging from the conversations. When the boat arrived at Grand-street the rush for the cars was something wonderful, and after a great deal of unnecessary pushing and running every one succeeded in obtaining seats in the train, which soon moved off to make room for another, already filling up with fresh arrivals. As usual on such occasions, old friends met each other, and many anxious inquiries were made as to how each other had fared since they last met on the camp-ground at Merrick, a year since. Many had tales of sorrow to tell, through the loss of a near relative or friend; young women had become wives, and young men had to tell of the good strides in fortunes they had made during the past twelve months. With such conversations, and the singing of a few hymns, the time passed rapidly, until Merrick Station was reached.

For such a quiet station as this is, the greatest excitement seemed to exist, owing to the efforts of the hack-drivers, who are bent on cramming their vehicles with unhappy passengers. Those who were unacquainted with the locality clambered into carriages, carts, wagons, and other improvised modes of locomotion, much to their personal discomfort. The visitors who wandered away on foot had by far the best of it, as they avoided the dust and jolting. I was one of the unfortunates, and after riding in a very uncomfortable position for about a mile and a half, and being jostled about on a very rough road in the midst of thick fogs of dust, the grounds were reached, much to my relief, and every one seemed thankful to dismount in safety. We were met at the entrance-gates by bands of happy and smiling faces, each looking for a friend. Your correspondent, however, had no smiling face to greet him, and therefore struck out into a different path from the rest, though I very nearly lost my way among the trees and scattered tents.

After walking for some distance I suddenly found myself in front of the grand stand, as it is termed, close to which was found the tent set apart for the Committee, where I was welcomed by the Presiding and Elder Brother, Rev. Dr. PEASE, and he afforded me much information relative to the camp-meeting.

A few years ago the various congregations connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, Long Island, and other places, decided to holding an annual camp-meeting at some convenient place, and for a time these meetings were held at Northport, but for the past three years they have been held at the village of Merrick. Subsequently the "Long Island Camp-meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church" has been incorporated, and nearly one hundred acres of the woodland now designated as the camp-ground has been purchased by the Association. Since then a great deal of the undergrowth and young wood has been cut away, and a clearing made in the centre, leaving enough trees to afford ample shade during the Summer months. It is at this central clearing that the grand stand or platform has been erected, together with a number of rustic cottages where, during the best part of the Summer months, many families live in perfect seclusion. Around the grand stand, from which the various preachers discourse during the camp-meeting are a large number of tents erected for the use of those who intend staying during the whole season, which generally lasts twelve days. These tents are divided into two and three compartments, and are used for sitting, sleeping and cooking purposes. These tents are filled up with every requisite for comfort. Outside the tents are also little gardens stocked with choice flowers.

This year there are about 150 tents erected on lots set apart, and for which each occupant pays $5 for the year, of course supplying his own tent. These tent-dwellers are chiefly members of the following churches: South Second-street and Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn; Freeport, Rockville Centre, Jamaica, Bellport, Oyster Bay, Thompkins Bay Shore, Hempstead and Baldwinsville. These congregations have large tents erected for holding separate prayer and other meetings, and they form a circle round the grand stand. This building is a neat structure, and in the open space around it are placed numerous seats to accommodate almost any number of persons. Above the preacher's head are the words, "The Lord is in His temple. Let all the earth keep silence before Him."

As early as 5 o'clock A. M. there is a general prayer-meeting at this stand, after which the first meal of the day is taken. At 8 o'clock follows the "experience meeting," in which a number of the clergymen and people relate their past experience of a Christian life. At 10 o'clock, or near to that time, the greater part of the company meet at the grand stand, where preaching takes place by the ministers appointed for the day by the presiding elder, interspersed with the singing of appropriate and well-known hymns. Dinner follows, both in the private tents and the large pavilion attached to the ground, where hot and cold dishes of every description can be obtained at moderate prices by those not having a private tent, and who can only stay a day or two. After dinner a short recess is taken, which is followed by the children's meeting, consisting of singing and a short discourse, after which a general service is held, similar to that used in the church. At the close, rambles around the wood and an interchange of visits fill up the time until the hour for tea approaches, when the usual evening service takes place and closes the day's devotions. Shortly after eleven all is still, refreshing sleep being sought. Such is the programme followed out day by day. On the closing night, Friday, there will be a procession through the grounds at midnight. The various clergymen (who represent over one hundred congregations) attending the meeting will take the lead, followed by their flocks. When they have gone over a great portion of the ground, singing hymns, the people will form into line in front of the grand stand, and formally take leave of each other.

Every morning fresh supplies of provisions are brought from Hempstead and other places, so that those living in private tents and cottages have all they require. Post-office arrangements are also provided, for sending and receiving letters, and every care has been taken to prevent any outbreak of fire. On Sunday last fully fifteen hundred private vehicles arrived on the ground, bringing large throngs of visitors, and in point of numbers throughout the other days the attendance has been greater than on past occasions. I can only say, in conclusion, that none regret their visit here, and many remain longer than they intended when leaving home, so greatly do the attractions of the camp-ground grow upon you. The meeting is a grand success, and is destined to do much good in the churches during the Winter.

THE JERSEY CITY EXPLOSION.

Two More Victims—The Bodies of De Runcey and McGhee, the Missing Partners, Found at the Bottom of the Ruins.

All day yesterday the search for the victims of the recent explosion in Jersey City was continued, large crowds watching the operations of the workmen. Speculations were rife concerning the whereabouts of DE RUNCEY and MCGHEE. New stories of their appearance at different points after the fire, being put into circulation by persons of character, who solemnly asseverated that they had seen them alive, early in the afternoon Mayor O'NEILL issued a proclamation, based upon the supposition that the men had fled, offering a reward of $500 for the incendiaries. All day the work, the speculations, and the crowd continued around the scene of the catastrophe. At about 4 o'clock the workmen unearthed two blackened masses of human flesh, unclothed and featureless, down in one corner of the cellar, and beneath the burned timbers. Although the bodies could not be identified, they were supposed to be those of the unfortunate partners, DE RUNCEY and MCGHEE, who were probably in the cellar at the moment of the explosion. What they were doing there cannot, of course, be known, or whether any operations they may have been conducting there caused the fatal explosion. Half an hour before twenty reputable men were willing to make affidavit that they had seen the two men close and lock the door, leaving the place before the fire, or that they had seen one at Hoboken, another at his house in York-street. But when the bodies of the unfortunate men were taken out and removed to the undertaker's office, a short distance down the street, a large concourse of people followed them, expressing sympathy for them and their families, and condemning the slanderous statements that had cast suspicion on them. The bodies were held at Coroner WANDLE's office until they should be identified and claimed. Meanwhile, the search continues, but it is not thought probable that any more bodies will be found, since there is no one now missing who was known to be in the buildings.

Ring Jingles.

BY ZOROASTER HIGGINS.

Who made the new arithmetic
By which the poor grow rich so quick,
On scraps and scrapings of public feed,
And wear broadcloth instead of tweed?
Echo: Tweed.

When TIMES and *Tribune* ask him why
His figures run up mountain-high,
Why does not "Slippery Dick" reply?
What will he do, our Connolly?
Echo: Con a lie.

Commissioner Sweeny's a jewel rare;
If others are thieves, sure he is fair;
In Central Park there's honest deal,
For Peter B. Sweeny's as true as steel!
Echo: True as steal.

Where so many men are all of a kind,
O Echo! pray tell us how shall we find
'Mong clerks, and contractors, Mayors and all,
The leading rogue in Tammany Hall?
Echo: A. Hall!

Tweed and Connolly, Sweeny and Hall,
Officers, contractors, clerks, and all,
The thieves that compose the Tammany Ring,
Of their coming reward pray, Echo, sing, sing
Echo: Sing Sing!

—*Hearth & Home.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Demarest vs. Demarest.	47—Stebbins vs. Brown.
34—In rel vs. Brownson.	67—Bateman vs. Williams.
35—Cornell vs. Norton.	137— — vs. —.
36—Same vs. Same.	138— — vs. —.
37—Cornell vs. Connolly.	140— — vs. —.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 15.

By Judge Brady.

Ryder vs. Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; motion denied.

Glenton vs. Clover; motion granted.

Hovey et al. vs. Tower; motion denied.

Duffy vs. Masterson; motion granted.

The Security Insurance Company vs. Schultz; settled.

Hoyt et al. vs. Sprague et al.; settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter, &c., National Mechanics' Banking Association vs. The Mariposa Company; the order settled.

By Judge Sutherland.

A. M. Allerton vs. William H. Robson; motion granted and referee appointed.

Annie M. Smith vs. Frederick J. Smith; I think that the report of the referee should be confirmed.

L. C. D'Homugue vs. Ira S. Elkins; motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

Edward De Witt vs. Sylvester Brush; motion granted, without prejudice to the right of Martin to appear and make such motion to be let in to defend as he may be advised.

L. O. Wilson et al. vs. B. Seligman et al.; motion granted without costs to either party.

Alois Fuller, &c., vs. Charles E. Valentine; application to confirm report denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 15.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of Margaret Noonan; Commissioners appointed.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Boston used last year 382,335 barrels of ale, and 58,065 barrels of lager-beer, which cost the retailers about $3,000,000.

The Democratic leaders of Maryland are striving earnestly to reunite the party in that State, ignoring all minor causes of division.

Ex-Gov. ENGLISH has given $1,000 toward a new school-house in Plainville, Conn., the town agreeing to raise $9,000 additional.

An address prepared by Hon. JOHN BOYD, and a poem written by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, will be read at the centennial celebration of Winsted, Conn.

A correspondent of the Oswego *Times* says that very many of the Republicans of the Third Judicial District favor the nomination of Hon. S. C. HUNTINGTON for Justice of the Supreme Court.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* suggests this ticket: For President, Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, of Kentucky; for Vice President, Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

It is said there are already 50,000 black voters registered in Texas, and the Austin *Journal* thinks the number will be increased to 60,000 before the election, and that there will be at least 30,000 white Republican voters.

A lady in Vermont has been made dangerously ill from the effects of a bite on her hand inflicted by her daughter who is deranged. Her hand and arm to the shoulder are discolored, and symptoms of virulent poison have appeared.

Ex-Gov. J. W. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, who recently has seldom been heard of, is about to take the stump for Hon. D. C. CONNOR, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second District of that State.

An unknown Philadelphian, of commendable generosity and unparalleled modesty, has given $300,000 for the projected Presbyterian hospital at West Philadelphia, and earnestly requested that his name shall not be revealed.

There is an ill-starred boy in Tennessee, with many indiscreet friends, who have induced him to publish a volume of his "poems." His name is WILLIAM T. TURLEY, his age thirteen years, and he calls his book *Glittering Dew-drops*.

Hon. LOUIS W. STEVENSON has published a card in the Texas papers, in which he says he considers himself the "legal nominee" of the Republicans in the Third Congressional District, and that he shall remain in the field until the close of the canvass.

The New-Orleans *Times* confidently anticipates that in a few years that city will secure, by reclaiming the entire swamp and completing a better system of drainage, as perfect an immunity from malarial fevers as is enjoyed by New-York or any other sea-board city.

All the California papers publish a telegram from Yosemite, Aug. 7, which says: "Yesterday STEVE CUNNINGHAM returned from a tour in the California Alps, above Yosemite, and reports that it surpasses anything in the world." It is pleasant to have so decided a statement on so good authority.

A man standing on one of the wharves of Galveston, Texas, recently, saw the dead body of a man floating in the bay, and a large shark feeding upon it. He hastily jumped into a boat and rowed to the spot to frighten away the monster, but it seized the body and made off with it.

The Syracuse *Journal* reports that a bright meteor shot across the southern sky, at an elevation of about forty-five degrees, on Saturday afternoon last, about three-quarters of an hour before sunset. Notwithstanding the light of the sun, the train left by the meteor was visible for two or three minutes.

Somebody in Hardy, Miss., has written a threatening letter to the Jackson *Pilot*, in which he says the Kuklux Klan, when first organized, "gave justice to some law-breaking devils that never would have got justice, and put to death thousands of infamous devils that would have escaped law by some means or other," but now, "like many other good organizations, it has been run into the ground."

A meteoric shower with which New-Orleans was favored about 3 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 8, is thus hinted at by the *Picayune*: "While a large corps of the heavenly fire-works scattered and flashed and gleamed with the rapidity of lightning in all directions, three great streams of light moved slowly and with dignity, in serpentine motion, across the heavens, holding the spectator silent in awed admiration."

The New-Orleans *Times* thinks the Republican split in Louisiana will induce many of the colored voters to co-operate with the whites; but the *Picayune* anticipates that the split will be as brief as it is local, and that, with the office-holding and office-expecting Republicans of either faction, the mass of the colored members of the party will concentrate on the stronger side. The *Commercial Bulletin* is disposed to regard the latter as the more reasonable view, looking upon the quarrel as superficial and almost entirely personal.

The Troy *Times* announces the death of the venerable Rev. Dr. N. S. S. BEMAN, on the 8th inst. He was a native of Lebanon, Columbia County, first preached in Portland, Me., then in Georgia, and came thence to Troy in 1822, and was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, a position which he filled for forty years. He figured very prominently in the separation of the Presbyterian Church in 1837, being one of the leaders in the New School branch. He had a firm belief in the desirableness of separation, and consequently delivered many earnest and effective addresses toward the attainment of that end.

A quarrel between JOHN HUSMANN, a house-painter, twenty-one years old, and MAGGIE MALONEY, a young girl of sixteen, in Cincinnati, had a fatal termination on Monday night. They were tenants of the same house, and it is said she had rejected his offer of marriage. On Sunday night she came home with some friends and found HUSMANN and his mother sitting on the door-step. The quarrel was renewed, and she at length became so enraged that she seized a piece of brick and hurled it at him. It fell short of its mark, and his mother drew him into the house and shut the door. Scarcely had it closed behind him, however, when he turned, opened the door, and drawing a revolver, fired at MAGGIE, who was standing at the gate. The ball entered her left breast, and she fell into the arms of a young man crying, "Catch me, TOM; I'm shot," and instantly expired. HUSMANN was afterward arrested, being found by the officers concealed under some straw in the cellar.

Base Ball—Athletic, of Brooklyn, vs. Mutual.

A numerous assemblage of spectators was gathered at the Union Grounds yesterday, in anticipation of witnessing a grand display of ball playing, on the occasion of the return game between the Mutuals and the Brooklyn Athletics, especially as the Athletics had not only given the Mutuals work to do to defeat them on Saturday, when the first game was played, but they had won a noteworthy triumph over the Atlantics the day previous. This time, however, the Brooklyn nine failed to play up to their mark, and the result was a one-sided contest and an easy victory for the Mutuals, who scored 26 runs on 18 first-base hits, of which but six runs were earned, the Athletics being charged with no less than 26 fielding errors. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Wiggins, c. f.	1	3	3	0	Pearce, s. s.	1	2	1	3
Proctor, 3d b.	1	0	2	0	Hatfield, l. f.	5	6	1	0
Palmer, c.	0	1	2	0	Higham, c.	2	2	4	0
Murphy, s. s.	0	1	1	6	Wolters, p.	4	2	1	3
Daly, 2d b.	0	1	6	4	Start, 1st b.	2	1	15	0
Bennett, r. f.	0	1	2	0	Fleet, 2d b.	1	1	1	4
Richardson, p.	0	0	0	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	2	2	2
Hartman, l. f.	0	0	7	0	Patterson, r. f.	2	1	1	0
Sexton, 1st b.	0	0	4	0	Eggler, c. f.	4	1	1	0
Total	2	7	27	12	Total	22	18	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mutual	8	4	2	0	0	2	3	0	3	22

Umpire—Mr. SWANDELL, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Athletic 2 times, Mutual 12 times.
Runs Earned—Athletic none, Mutual 6.
Total Fielding Errors—Athletic, 26; Mutual, 5.

It is not true, as stated by a Williamsburg journal, that the TIMES Nine acted in a rude or ungentlemanly manner on the occasion of their game with the Methodist Book Concern Nine. The TIMES boys simply refused to surrender the ball because their opponents put in six players from another club. There was no violence threatened or even hinted at.

THE PRESS ON THE RING.

From the Buffalo Express.

The fraudulent disclosures of official malfeasance in New-York City already made, through the agency of the TIMES, seem to be only the beginning of the developments of corruption that are likely to be brought to light.

Buffalo Express.

The NEW-YORK TIMES speaks for a good many people in asking what has become of the rioters who were arrested on the 12th of July. The papers, on the day after the riot, reported the arrest of forty or fifty of the ruffians by the Police, many of them with pistols and bludgeons in their hands. The public has been waiting ever since to hear of their trial and sentence. A month has passed and not one of them tried, or, so far as can be learned, indicted.

Auburn Advertiser.

It is time to call things by their right names. A thief is a thief, whether he occupy a cell in Sing Sing, or sign false warrants and issue riot orders as Mayor of a great city, and so too a pirate may ply his vocation as well along shore as on the deck of a vessel.

Hudson Republican.

Mayor HALL and his precious confederates—the Democratic Party must be classed with them—are very much alarmed at the onslaught of Press and people, but have lost neither head nor heart as yet. There is every reason why they should make a stubborn resistance, and they are making it with no common ingenuity. The stake is not character or repute, these are confessedly out of the question, but the control of millions of money and perfect freedom to use and dispose of it to their own personal advantage.

Providence Journal.

The pledge that all the accounts should be made public has not been kept, and nobody expects that it will be. But every day develops some new fraud, some fresh rascality, in the innumerable corruptions of Tammany.

Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal.

The Democratic Party may rest assured that it can have no future of importance unless Tammany tyranny and corruption are crushed, effectually and finally.

Oswego Press.

The first batch of revelations of Tammany iniquities given by the TIMES, prodigious as it was, by no means exhausted the supply. The indictment is a fearfully long one, and new counts are constantly being brought. The TIMES has just now been developing the Tammany pay-rolls, and the list of sinecures is simply astounding.

Syracuse Journal.

When the NEW-YORK TIMES first opened its batteries upon the intrenched camp of the Tammany Ring, there was a general expectation that some sort of a reply would be given in the shape of an explanation. But the wits of those who compose the Ring deserted them in the moment of trial. The plunderers had worked long and successfully at their schemes of robbery, indifferent alike to the denunciation of Republicans and to general charges preferred against them; but when they were confronted by an array of figures taken from the books of the Controller, they became speechless, and their newspaper organs only driveled forth confused and meaningless expressions.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The NEW-YORK TIMES in taking upon itself the exposure of the official criminals who rule New-York and plunder its people, has undertaken a job that bids fair to endure as long as a Democratic office-holder remains in place. No sooner does it hold up one set of thieves to public scorn than it discovers another set that are demanding of it the same delicate attention.

Albany Evening Journal.

The Mayor and his friends do not and cannot deny the facts. Their silence upon this point surrenders the whole case. But if anything could emphasize their guilt, it is the sort of explanations they offer. All three of the replies—the talk of the old Board, the proposition for a Committee, the argument of legality—utterly fail to relieve the Ring officials, and when we have traversed these we have traversed the whole line of defence. This is the best Mayor HALL and his confederates have been able to do in a month. Do they not thus themselves furnish the strongest evidence that the charges are true?

Providence Bulletin.

It is amusing to note the comments which are made on this by some of the papers that defend the rascalities of Tammany. With no sort of rebuke for the stealing, they are unmeasured in their denunciation of the men who have exposed it, and thus, they say, brought the credit of the City into disrepute. It is as though they should hold innocent the incendiaries who set fire to a house, and complain of the men who alarmed the City by the cry of fire. This is the morality of Tammany; that it is no harm to perpetrate a wickedness, but it is unpardonable to expose it.

Omaha (Neb.) Tribune.

Tammany, thanks to the vigorous and fearless *exposé* of its affairs, made by the NEW-YORK TIMES, is suffering from popular indignation, which is certain to cause the speedy overthrow of all its influence. The Democracy of the nation never had a worse difficulty to contend with than the fearful revelation of the frauds committed—and now for the first time revealed—of its great stronghold.

Mobile (Ala.) Register.

In response to the charges of the NEW-YORK TIMES upon the Corporation of New-York, the Democratic Press of the country has said, with singular unanimity, if they are true, and can be proved so, better the Democratic Mayor and Controller and the whole corrupt Board be sent to the Penitentiary. If they are not true, the men who have made charges should be pilloried to the public contempt. The following shows that Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY are ready for the trial: [Here follows the letter to the Chamber of Commerce.]

Troy Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES keeps steadily on in its work of exposing the stealings of Tammany. Yesterday it furnished another instructive chapter, a portion of which we reprint on our first page. Some of TWEED's numerous business enterprises are there shown up, proving that the man who couldn't successfully run a chair manufactory on an honest plan, has a wonderful capacity for success when there are plenty of stealings and no outlay. New-York is a rich City, and bears enormous taxes without groaning, but whether it can stand the expansion of this Tweed system of finance, until every man who votes for the Ring is made a salaried officer, remains to be seen.

Huntington Long Islander.

Shall we permit such men to retain the hold of our State Government who abridge our liberties and sell them to an ignorant horde of bigots to secure power, and unblushingly rob us by the million? Men, who regard your liberties, who would place a safeguard around your property—look to this matter, and do it now. It has been already tolerated too long.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.

Men who will plunder the public will not stop to alter and garble the accounts and records. We have no doubt that CONNOLLY and his confederates have been busy ever since the TIMES began its exposures, altering their books, vouchers, &c., to meet the public investigation they know must come. But Mayor HALL's statement, just made, is bad enough, and considering that it covers recent months, when the threat of the TIMES curtailed their operations, it is worse than we expected.

Sacramento Union.

The Tammany politicians have been nursing the New-York Court-house job something after the same fashion that the Haight politicians are using the money of the State in rewarding themselves and their followers for manipulating the Capitol and the Governor's mansion. To show how magnificently the Tammany operators branch out, it is only necessary to say that some $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 have been expended merely for carpets, fixtures, furniture, plastering, &c.

Deposit Courier

It is time that the Democrats of the rural districts of the State of New-York should seriously ask themselves important questions concerning the honor and truthfulness of the managers and leaders of their party. There is no disputing the fact that the party is run by a few scheming tricksters in New-York, who have used the honest country Democrats as stepping-stones, and, after gaining their positions, have wholly ignored the claims of their "cheese-press and hay-loft" tools, as they contemptuously call them.

Portland Oregonian.

No journal in the United States at this moment stands higher in public esteem than the NEW-YORK TIMES. This great newspaper has won golden opinions by the vigor, courage and persistency of its attacks on the Tammany gang. It assails them with tremendous power, and grants them no truce or respite. It is about the only journal which this gang of political pirates really fear, and they have frequently tried, but tried in vain, to silence it. Day after day it pursues them relentlessly, and exposes to the country their systematic villainy. For this it is winning the gratitude of the country and gaining a position in journalism which few papers have ever been able to attain. The real problem which now most concerns the country is the suppression of the Tammany gang, and the TIMES by its able leadership in this movement occupies a commanding and most important position.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The present uprising in New-York is doubtless owing to the courageous attacks upon corruptionists, made by the TIMES newspaper. While all this fraud was going on, and even after it got to be impossible for it to be wholly concealed, beyond an occasional fling at the "Ring," and that unsupported by any showing of fact, the City journals ignored the matter. Let the TIMES but hold out, nor cease its efforts till it has effected the organization of a Tax-payer's party, in the interest of honest administration and against the politicians, and it will have accomplished more for New-York than all the metropolitan dailies combined, and will have incontestably established its claims as the leading journal of that City.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 15.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..117⅞	5,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10,C 94
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R.,'65, new.......113	6,000 Col.C.&I.C.1stM 88¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20, C.,'67..113⅛	500 Tol. & Wab. 2d.. 91⅛
56,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 76	1,000 C. Falls & M.1st 83¾
10,000 do........ 75⅞	4,000 do........ 83⅝
4,000 Ga. 7s, Gold B.. 98¼	10,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 86
1,000 N. Car.6s,Old B. 45¼	11 Fourth Nat. Bk...114
10,000 do........ 45¼	100 Pac. M. S. Co...... 49⅝
5,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp.T. 19⅛	10 do........s3. 49½
10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 58	500 do...bet. call. 49⅝
20,000 do........ 58⅛	200 do........ 49½
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 96	200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 60⅝
5,000 N.Y. C. 6s, S. B. 90	21 do........ 60⅜
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'87 90	100 U. S. Ex...b. c.b3. 58
4,000 Erie 4th M...... 89⅛	100 Am. M. Un. Ex... 59⅛
4,000 Chi.,Bur.& Q 8s.112	300 Erie........s30 29⅝
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B... 99	10 N. Y. Cen. & H... 98⅝
20,000 do........ 99⅛	10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. bet. call...... 94½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 87⅜	1400 Union Pac. 32¼
10,000 Un. Pac. L. G... 83	600 do...bet. call. 32½
3,000 Un. Pac. Inc.... 86¼	10 Chi. & N. W....... 69
5,000 Mil. & St. P.1st. 93⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts..b. c.118⅛
1,000 do........ 93⅛	200 N. J. Cen....... 105⅝
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st..100	200 Chi. & R. I.......108¼
2,000 Gt. W. 2d M.... 86⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 80⅜
7,000 C. & R.I.& P.7s.102	100 Tol., Wab. & W... 62½
7,000 Mor.& Es. 2d M. 99	100 Bos., H. & Erie... 2⅝
3,000 N. J.Cen., N. B.101¼	500 Chi. & Alton.......125
6,000 do........ 101¼	100 Ohio & Miss...b60. 46
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.106	300 Mor. & Essex. 92¾
2,000 M.& St.P.8s,1st.106⅛	100 N. Y. & N. Haven.154

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.118⅛	100 Am. M.U. Ex.b. c. 59⅛
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62..113⅞	200 Reading R........114⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.s3.113⅛	140 Panama R......... 61
163,000 do.......b3.113⅛	100 Illinois Central R.133
26,500 do.........113⅛	100 do.........133¼
4,000 U. S. 6s, Cur'cy.115⅛	5 do.........132
44,000 do.........115¼	100 Union Pacific R.. 32⅛
5,000 do.......b3.115⅛	200 do...bet. call. 32⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.. 75⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..118⅛
5,000 Un. P. R. 1st M. 87⅞	100 Chi. & N.W. R..... 68⅞
1,000 do........ 87⅞	200 do.......s3. 68¾
5,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs. 99⅛	100 do...bet. call. 68⅞
200 West. Un. Tel..... 60⅜	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 91⅛
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.... 50⅛	100 N. J. Central R....105⅛
100 do...bet. call. 50⅛	100 do........105⅛
10 D. & H.Canal.b. c.118⅛	80 do........105⅛
200 Erie Railway...... 29⅞	20 do........105¾
1100 do...bet. call. 30	200 C. & R. I. R...b. c.108⅛
200 do........ 30⅛	100 Tol., W. & W...... 63
800 do........ 30⅛	100 do........ 62⅞
200 do.......b3. 30⅛	200 Alt. & T. H. R.... 25
	100 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.144¾

TUESDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

There is nothing in the way of new facts to add to what we have already said about the New Funding Loan of the United States. We note a Washington dispatch reporting a Western Bank having announced its intention to take half a million of the New Fives, in place of Six per cent. bonds now lodged as security for circulation.

The market for the Public Funds continues strong, with a further advance in the bonds of long date. The Currency Sixes have risen nearly one per cent., and were at one time quoted 115⅞@116, though closing an eighth below this. The long Six per cents of 1881 (Gold bonds) sold up to 118¼, and 118 3-16 was bid to the close of business. For the old 1865s the bid is 114½, and 114¼ for the 1868s; the 1867s also improving, with sales up to 113 9-16. The Ten-forties are steady, and the entire list left off firm, after a moderate amount of transactions. No sales are reported of New Five per cents, which can be had at 111⅞.

The severity of the tax upon borrowers of Gold was mitigated today, three-thirty-seconds being the highest percentage paid for the day's use, and one-thirty-second the lowest and last. The price also gave way; opening with sales at 112⅝ and 112¾, it declined early to 112⅝@½, and, since the Room was closed, 112½@⅝ was at length the market. The clearings showed no particular variation from yesterday; but the balances were reduced. It is to be hoped that the conditions are changed, and that the market will now be free from the injurious effects of the daily tax levied by an ingenious combination.

The Foreign Exchanges must be quoted easier again, and leading drawers marked the rates for Sterling one-eighth lower, viz.: 109½ for sixty-day bills, and 109⅞ for short sight. Actual transactions were a full eighth lower than this, and prime Sterling was sold at second hand as low as 109, while sight drafts, against shipment of bonds, were drawn at 109⅛. Rather more activity was observed today, now that these low rates have been reached. A return of freedom in the movement of Gold would probably restore this branch of Wall-street business to a healthy condition.

The Stock Market has been almost monopolized today by a few special interests. Anything that touches the trade of the Pacific Ocean seemed endowed with peculiar activity. Pacific Mail was very lively, opening at 49⅞, in direct continuance of yesterday's quotations, reaching 50 about noon, and moving up to 51 late in the afternoon. Union Pacific was fairly active at 32⅞@32¼@32⅛. To these was today added Panama, as being supposed likely to benefit, by increased traffic, in any arrangement by which the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can benefit each other. The idea appears to be that the steam-ship concern will take certain classes of freight between this coast and the Pacific, with the good will of the Union Pacific people; while other classes, the most expensive and those requiring quickest transit, will be left by the steamers to the Pacific Road. If, therefore, the trade between this coast and San Francisco assumes greater importance for the steam-ship line, the Panama Railroad will get its share of the remuneration. This is at all events the theory of the Street, though the speculation in Pacific Mail and in Union Pacific probably did not need so much explanation. Panama opened at 55½ bid, and 57 asked, and sold from 57 in the forenoon to 61 at the 1 P. M. session of the Board, and 62 later in the day; closed 62 bid. In Western Union there was a rally from 60½ to 61⅝; North-western recovered late in the afternoon to 69⅞, the early sales having been at 68⅛ and upward, but below 69 all the forenoon; and Erie, opening at 29½@⅝, rose to 30⅛, fell off to 30⅛, and finally advanced to 30⅛@⅝, rather more than one ₽ cent. above the equivalent of its price in London, 24⅞@¼. Outside of these stocks, there was general quiet. Wabash improved from 62⅛ to 63, but fell off again; the New-York Central Stock and Scrip were steady, Ohios faithful to the figures 45⅞@46, and Reading declined to 114⅛, being even weaker in Philadelphia. The transactions were light, except in the stocks in which the Pacific is concerned; though the connections with North-western and Erie especially, may be fanciful.

The State Bonds were dull, and easier in Tennessees; with a light business generally, Central Pacific Bonds advanced to 99⅛, and Union Firsts declined to 87⅞., Land Grants also fell off, selling at 83.

Money was still abundantly easy, with three ₽ cent. on call the usual rate to the brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 15.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	113⅝	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113¼
American Gold	112⅝	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98½	98⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅝	94½
Reading	114½	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108	108½
North-west Common	68⅝	69⅛
North-west Preferred	91¼	91⅛
Pacific Mail	49⅝	50½
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80⅜
St. Paul Common	60¼	60⅜
Lake Shore	109⅝	109⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46
Toledo and Wabash	62½	62⅝
Western Telegraph	60⅝	61⅛
Erie	29½	30⅛
Union Pacific	32⅛	32½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15.

Gold receipts	$1,045,290 09
Gold payments	106,906 70
Gold balance	63,519,442 33
Currency receipts	448,458 47
Currency payments	363,124 68
Currency balance	9,526,749 74
Customs	995,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent., reg., '81.....118	5-20 coup., '67..........113⅛
6 ₽ cent., coup., '81...118⅛	5-20 coupon, '68........114⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........114¾	10-40 reg..............109⅝
5-20 coup., '64..........114	10-40 coup.............113⅝
5-20 coup., '65..........114¼	6s Currency...........115¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....113	

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 75⅛	Ark.7s,Miss.,O.&R.R. 47⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds..... 75½	Ohio 6s, '75...........103
Va. 6s, old............ 60	Ohio 6s, '81...........103⅛
Va. 6s, new bds....... 72	Ohio 6s, '86...........106
Va. 6s, Consol. Bds.... 62	Ill. Canal Bds., '70....110
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds....... 98	Ill. coup. 6s, '77......100
N. C. 6s, old.......... 45	Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100
N. C. Funding Act,'66. 35⅛	Ill. War Loan..........100
N. C. Funding Act,'68. 30⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
N. C. special tax...... 19	Ind. 5s................100
S. C. Jan. & July...... 58	Mich. 6s, '73..........101
S. C. April & Oct...... 59⅝	N. Y. reg. Bt'y Loan..108
Missouri 6s........... 95¾	N. Y. coup.Bt'y Loan.108⅛
La. 6s, Levee Bds..... 67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛
California 7s..........112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛
Connecticut 6s........101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107¼
Alabama 5s............ 67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
Alabama 8s............100¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat.R. 87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ark. 6s, funded........ 53	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Iss. 54	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101
Ar.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O. 48⅛	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 93	Ill. & So. I. 1st........ 85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 90	Gal. & Chi. ext.........100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Gal. & Chi. 2d..........102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 90	Chi., R. I. & P......... 97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......101	Mor. & Essex 1st.....104
Erie 1st ext............101	Clev. & T. S. F........101⅛
Erie 1st, ind........... 95	N. J. Cen. 2d..........100¾
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......... 98	N. J. Cen. new bds...101⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......... 95	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....106
Erie 4th, 7s, '80........ 89⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d....100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '87. 93	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 98
Hud. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104	P.,Ft.W.& C.8₽c E.B.104
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75........102	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.. 92⅛
Harlem 1st, 7s.........102⅛	Clev. & P. 2d..........100
M. Cen. 1st. 8s, '82.....120⅛	Clev. & P. 3d.......... 98
Mich So. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.... 99	Clev. & P. 4th......... 83⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₽ ct.102	Chi. & Alton S. F.....100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.100⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st......103
Cen. Pac. bds......... 98⅞	Chi. & Alton inc...... 94
U. Pac 1st bds........ 87⅛	Ohio & M. 1st.........100
U. Pac. inc. 10s....... 86⅛	Ohio & M. cons........ 93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75....106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 93
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s.. 95⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 94
Alton & T. H. 1st...... 99	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 94
Alton & T. H. 2d, inc. 77	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 93
Chi. & N. W. S. F....100	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d 85
Chi. & N. W. int. bds. 94¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 89
Chi. & N.W. ext. bds. 87	Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 96
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 97¾	Chi. & Mil. 1st........ 92
Han. & St. Jo. conv..103	Joliet & Chi. 1st......106
Del., L. & W. 1st.....102	Col., Chi. & I. 1st..... 88¾
Del., L. & W. 2d...... 98	Col., Chi. & I. 2d..... 67⅛
Tol. & W. 1st St.L.div 85¾	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 88⅛
Tol. & W. 2d........... 90	Tol., P. & W., W. D.. 85
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.... 83¾	Tol., P. & W. 2d...... 78
Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 91¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Gt. West. 2d, 93........ 86⅞	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 83⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 87	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and miscellaneous shares:

New-York...............136	Marine.................165
Manhattan..............145	Importers & Traders.133
Union...................135	Park....................157
America................148⅛	Manufact's&Merch's.101
City.....................226	N. Y. National Ex....100
Phenix..................106	Second National......180
Tradesmen's...........151	Fourth National......114
Mechanics'&Traders'.130	Ninth National.......116⅛
Gallatin National.....125	Gold Exchange........ 79
Merchants'Exchange. 99½	Bank'rs'&Brokers'As. 90
Leather Manuf'rs.....190	Del. & Hudson Canal.118
Seventh Ward.........106	Maryland Coal Co.... 30¾
State of New-York....110	Spring Mountain Coal 70
Commerce..............118	Canton Co., Baltimore 78
Ocean.................. 93	Con. Coal of Maryland 38¾
Mercantile.............127	Western Union Tel... 60½
American Exchange..117	Quick. Mining Co.... 11⅞
Bank of the Republic.113	Quick. Mining Co. Pf. 19
Bank of N. America..106	Mariposa Mining Co.. 3⅛
Metropolitan...........139	MariposaMiningCo.Pf 5½
Peoples................145	Adams Express........ 84
East River.............112	Wells-Fargo Express. 4⅛
Market.................126	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2½
Nassau.................108	Am. M. Union Ex..... 59
Corn Exchange........124	United States Ex..... 67½
Continental............ 99⅛	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.. 49⅛

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., as the General Subscription Agents of the United States Five per cent. Funding Loan, publish elsewhere their programme for the marketing of the unplaced portion of the Loan, (less than forty millions,) available to popular subscription under the recent arrangement with the Treasury Department.

The week's exports of Domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,959,-636.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri in July, 1871, were $287,540 79; July, 1870, $279,462 37. Increase, $8,078 42.

An improved investment inquiry has been reported for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, at the ruling price of 92 ₽ cent. and accrued interest. The Loan is being marketed at a rate considerably in excess of the Money requirements of the Company, notwithstanding the fact that the work of construction is being vigorously prosecuted on the unfinished portion of the road, (195 miles,) of which ninety-five miles will be completed within the next six weeks, and added to the 227 miles already in actual operation. This will leave but 105 miles to be constructed, in order to give a through line of railway communication direct from Richmond to the Ohio River, where connections will be at once established with all the leading points of the West. It is confidently expected that the enterprise will be brought to completion in the Summer of the coming year.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1871.

The successful negotiation of the new Government Five per Cent. Loan, and the calling in of $50,000,000 of Five-twenties, to be paid in gold, shows that hereafter from five to four per cent. will be the highest rate of interest paid on the bonds of the United States. Hence, investors who desire a larger income, with equal security, are withdrawing a part of their funds from Government bonds, and are seeking to place their money where it will be equally safe and more remunerative. Railroad bonds of the highest class are believed to offer the greatest advantages, and among the best of these are the FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, which promises to be one of the most remunerative, popular and useful of the great through routes connecting the Mississippi Valley with the seaboard. The Company has no floating debt, and it is under the management of men of well-known experience, character, ability and wealth. It is already in operation for 227 miles. In 40 days 95 miles more will be opened, making 322 miles completed; and as about 5,000 men are constantly at work upon it, the remaining 105 miles, which will finish the road, are expected to be opened next Summer. The Road has low grades and light curves, which secure an economy of transportation expenses. It is considerably shorter than the great competing lines, passes through a rich agricultural and mineral district, the deposits of iron and coal being inexhaustible. The bonds are an absolute thirty years security, and, if obtained in exchange for Five-twenties, the investor adds nearly twenty per cent. to his capital, besides retaining six per cent. gold interest.

Price 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100. FISK & HATCH.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.'S MORTGAGE GOLD 6s, FOR SALE BY DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

U. S. FUNDED LOAN OF 1881

Five Per Cent. Bonds.

$50,000,000.

The above amount is all that remains for popular subscription of the $200,000,000 five per cent. United States Consolidated Gold Loan recently offered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Already $70,000,000 have been subscribed for, principally by the National Banks, during the past few months, and the further sum of $80,000,000 has been allotted to the European Markets, and is now being rapidly taken through a syndicate composed of the largest houses in England and on the Continent, which has already subscribed for $15,600,000.

Of the remaining $50,000,000 reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury for a limited period, for this country, $10,000,000 have been subscribed by a syndicate composed of the largest dealers in Government Bonds, among whom are Messrs.

FISK & HATCH,
VERMILYE & CO.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

This loan we consider the best investment for banks, savings funds, insurance companies, and private investors of any of the Gold Loans of the United States.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD OF THE PRESENT STANDARD VALUE. THE INTEREST IS PAYABLE QUARTERLY, upon the 1st of February, May, August and November. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS ARE ISSUED IN THE USUAL DENOMINATIONS.

THE BONDS ARE EXEMPT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, FROM TAXATION IN ANY FORM BY OR UNDER NATIONAL, STATE OR MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY. ALL THE ABOVE FEATURES ARE UNMISTAKABLY EXPRESSED IN THE LAW, AND UPON THE FACE OF THE BONDS, WHICH ARE, THEREFORE, FREE FROM ALL FUTURE DOUBT OR ADVERSE LEGISLATION.

All issues of United States bonds will be received in exchange, at rates to be agreed upon from day to day.

Bonds will be received and delivered free of expense.

As fully $15,000,000 of the $50,000,000 have already been engaged by the syndicate and other subscribers, it is expected that the small remaining balance will be rapidly absorbed, especially as on the 1st of September next, the Secretary will appropriate $20,000,000 of the coin belonging to the Treasury to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, in addition to the amount provided for by the syndicates in Europe and America. Interest upon the amount thus notified will cease at the end of ninety days, (as provided by law,) and further notices of redemption will follow at short intervals.

The above-named banks and bankers will assist actively in the negotiation of this loan, and, in addition, all banks and bankers throughout the country are requested to act as agents, to whom a uniform commission will be allowed. Further information will be furnished on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Subscription Agents for the new Five Per Cent. Loan, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	13	Tar, bbls.	270
Bees-wax, pks.	7	Pitch, bbls.	50
Cotton, bales	519	Resin, bbls.	3,649
Copper, bbls.	134	Oil-cake, pks.	100
Copper, cakes	270	Pork, pks.	2
Dried Fruits, pks.	38	Beef, pks.	35
Eggs, bbls.	525	Cut-meats, pks.	163
Flour, bbls.	8,245	Lard, pks.	617
Wheat, bushels	67,776	Butter, pks.	1,086
Corn, bushels	59,750	Cheese, pks.	8,516
Oats, bushels	187,545	Tallow, pks.	100
Malt, bushels	3,550	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Flax-seed, bushels	29	Pea-nuts, bushels	560
Corn-meal, bags	225	Rice, pks.	78
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Starch, boxes	145
Hops, bales	515	Tea, half chests	51
Hides, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds.	483
Leather, sides	17,910	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	748
Spirits Turp., bbls.	700	Whisky, bbls.	212
Crude Turp., bbls.	198	Wool, bales	167

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the schooner *Fidelia*, for London—395 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,000 cases, Refined Petroleum, 25 bbls. Cannis Oil.

By the bark *J. B. Bradley* for Cork and orders—2,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the Brig *Dagman*, for Cork and orders—20,482 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Thuringia*, for Hamburg—7,500 bushels Rye, 29 boxes Sewing-machines, 179 boxes Bacon, 176 boxes Cheese, 600 tcs. Lard, 43 pks. Beeswax, 1,495 bbls. Resin, 62 hhds. Tobacco, 100 hhds. Tallow, 7,580 bushels Wheat, 20 boxes Plows, 2,120 boxes Extract, 996 bales Tobacco, 32 cases Cigars, 13 cases Nickel, 25 cases Flavine, 64 pks. Clocks, 100 boxes Spermaceti, 24 bags Horn Tips.

By the bark *Clara*, for Stettin—4,144 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been offered sparingly and at prices above the views of buyers, checking operations, though the demand has been fair; sales, 400 bags by the *North America* at 13c., and 211 bags by the *Contest* at 11c., gold, ₽ lb., in bond, usual credit. Other kinds have been quoted strong in price, but have been inactive. The stock of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports, this morning, was 106,601 bags, including at Galveston, 2,000 bags; New-Orleans, 4,763 bags; Mobile, 3,247 bags; Baltimore, 41,188 bags; New-York, 55,403 bags. We quote: Java at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¼c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curaçoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been limited for early delivery, and with generally free offerings, prices have been again quoted off ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb. Good Middling grades have been in exceptionally light stock at the current rates. Sales, since our last, 1,534 bales, including 1,243 bales to shippers, 263 bales to spinners, and 28 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a more active movement reported, but prices show a decline of ⅛c.@5-16c. ₽ lb., with sales of 14,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 100 bales at 17¼c.; September, 700 bales at 17¾c., 1,400 bales at 17 7-16c., 100 bales at 17⅜c.; October, 100 bales at 17¼c., 400 bales at 17 5-16c., 500 bales at 17⅛c.; 100 bales, each August, September, October, November and December, at 17⅛c., together; November, 100 bales at 17¼c.; 200 bales each November and December at 17⅛c., together; December, 100 bales at 17¼c.; 200 bales at 17⅛c. And today, for August, 1,000 bales at 17⅛c., 600 bales at 17c.; September, 100 bales at 17⅛c., 1,000 bales at 17 5-16c., 1,100 bales at 17¼c., 200 bales at 17 3-16c., 2,000 bales at 17⅛c.; October, 600 bales at 17 3-16c., 600 bales at 17⅛c., 300 bales at 17 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 17c.; November, 100 bales at 17⅛c., 200 bales at 17 1-16c., 600 bales at 17c., 100 bales each, November and December, at 17⅛c., together; December, 300 bales at 17⅛c., 200 bales at 17c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 300 bales August for 300 bales December. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: September, 17.34c.; October, 17.24c.; November, 17.03c. The receipts at this port today were 519 bales, including 14 bales from Wilmington, 14 bales from Norfolk, 52 bales from Newbern, 372 bales from Charleston, and 67 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports today were 1,024 bales, and thus far this week, 4,001 bales, against 5,556 bales same time last week.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15
Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Low Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Middling	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛
Good Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request at essentially unchanged prices for most kinds. The main call was for desirable lines of shipping extras, of which some 45,000 bbls. were placed at $5 35@$5 45 for very good Western, from dock and delivered; $5 40@$5 50 for do. State, and $6 20@$6 25 for fancy do. ₽ bbl. In other kinds business was mostly in a jobbing way, within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 50; very good to fancy at $5 50@$6 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 45; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 55 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl.	$3 35@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 10@ 5 10
Superfine State and Western	4 40@ 5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 6 25
Extra City, shipping brands	5 05@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	6 30@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 45
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 50@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy, with sales since our last of 650 bbls. at $4 90@$6 30 for poor to good, and $6 30@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 85@$5 ₽ bbl.; sales, 275 bales. Corn-meal continues in fair request at $3 30@$3 95 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been less active, and prices have been quoted less buoyant in most instances, closing in favor of buyers, influenced, to some extent, by the renewed firmness in ocean freights and the further yielding in foreign exchange. The export call has been less confident, for both prompt and forward delivery, while the milling inquiry has been light. The offerings have been on a more liberal scale, partly to arrive, and holders have shown more urgency to place stock. Included in the aggregate sales were 71,000 bushels new Red, Amber and White Western, (Winter,) and 10,000 bushels White State, for August and early September delivery, within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 172,000 bushels, all told, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50@$1 51 for boat loads, and $1 48@$1 53 for car lots; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 50, chiefly at $1 40@$1 42 for fair to good new Red, and $1 45@$1 47 for good to prime new Amber do., the latter rate for Michigan, to arrive; No. 1 Spring, from cars, at $1 35½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 32@$1 34 for fair ordinary to choice, afloat, chiefly at $1 32½@$1 33½ for Chicago; soft do., $1 17@$1 30; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 61, chiefly at $1 55 for new Delhi, to arrive during the month; Red and Amber State, $1 39@$1 46; new White Southern, $1 45@$1 60; new Amber do., $1 40@$1 46, ₽ bushel....Corn has been in less request for home use and shipment, and, under more liberal offerings of stock, partly from store, and a firmer ocean freight market, prices have declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 163,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 66½c.@69½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 68c.@69c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 67½c.@68c. for dry afloat; 67½c.@68½c. for do., in store; 65½c.@67½c. for steamer grades; 70c. for High Mixed, nearly Yellow; 70c.@72½c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 78c.@87c. for good to choice White Western and Southern. Rye has been scarce and quiet, but quoted firm as to price. For prime new Western, boat-loads, there were buying at 80c., with 82c.@83c. asked for prime samples, partly to arrive. Sales were made of 1,500 bushels Old Canada at 90c., in store, or 92½c., delivered....Barley continues inactive and nominal at old figures. Barley-malt has been in light request and somewhat nominal at $1 30@$1 40 ₽ bushel....New crop Oats have been offered and purchased freely, mostly for trade purposes, at about steady rates. Prime old Oats were very scarce, and much wanted for local use; 2,500 bushels choice old White Ohio were purchased at 65c. ₽ bushel, about clearing the market of that description. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 37c.@45c. for very poor to good new Mixed Western; 35c.@43c. for new Black; 42c.@50c. for poor to prime new White Western, chiefly at 45c.@48½c.; 45c.@50c. for fair to prime new White Ohio; 65c. for prime old do., and 33c.@39c. for new crop Jersey.... The export clearances hence since our last have been 20,482 bushels Corn, for Cork and orders; 7,580 bushels Wheat, and 7,500 bushels Rye, for Hamburg.

The following boats passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 14, 1871:

Oil—Evergreen City, Buffalo.

Corn—Mystic, John Meyer, S. R. Daniels, George Norton, Frank Drewry, J. H. Selkreg, Port Gibson; John McKenzie, C. F. Livermore, State of New-York, W. H. Bowman, Carrie M. Niles, Frank Duesler, Emma Norton, John Garrison, J. F. Thomas, Lively Jack, Dr. D. F. Bishop, Julia, Ciara, Willett, Pat Mitchell, Jennie L. Yates, J. F. Schoellkoff, Chas. Kathern, Buffalo; J. W. Van Alstyne, Thomas Cornes, Hannibal Hamlin, R. R. Dodge, Oswego; Paragon, Utica.

Wheat—Wm. Munger, Coquette, C. C. Mattoon, Oswego, W. L. Bostwick, George M. Cole, J. A. Campbell, Gifford Maver, Yorktown, J. J. Wager, Willard Johnson, Manhattan, Buffalo.

Rye—Chas. Shaver, Buffalo.

Lumber—Mary Bowley, Kitty Yeomans, Cono. J. K. Post, Toronto, Oswego; Mose, C. Tanner, Jerry Thistlethwait, Harvest Home, Monitor, Fides, Nell Durors, Buffalo; M. J. Tremain, Rome.

Salt—Woodbine, James Lighton, H. G. Glen, D. A. Brown, G. W. Beebe, Syracuse; Star No. 2, Salina.

Flour—A. Milliman, Phœnix.

HIDES—Have been steady but dull; 500 Buenos Ayres were sold at 25½c., gold, ₽ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted up to 22¼c.@23c. ₽ lb., with sales reported of 725,000 lbs. The market for Pig-iron has been quoted stronger, under more favorable English reports, and a fairly active inquiry, with sales reported of 1,500 tons Glengarnock at $33 50@$34, closing with the latter rate bid; 200 tons Eglinton at $32 50@$33; and some lots of No. 1 American, on the basis of $36@$37 ₽ ton. The offerings of stock have been much lighter, and holders quite confident in their views. For other leading kinds of Iron, a fair demand has been noted at buoyant rates; sales of 725 tons Wrought Scrap, part at $39, ex ship; and 170 tons old double-headed Rails on private terms. Lead has been dull, but nominally unchanged. A light jobbing business has been reported in Spelter, Zinc, and Pig-tin on the basis of our revised quotations, with less urgency apparent on the part of holders of Pig-tin to place stock. Tin Plates have been in moderate request at uniform prices; sales, 600 boxes assorted Charcoal at $8 62½; and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 12½, gold, ₽ box. We quote Ingot Copper at 22½c.@23c.; New Sheathing Copper at 30c.; Old at 19c.@21c.; Bolts and Braziers at 32c. ₽ lb. No. 1 American Pig-iron at $35@$37; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $33@$35; American Forge, $31@$32 50; Scotch Pig, $32@$36 50; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $73@$74, ₽ ton. English Rails, $74, gold; American, from the works, $69@$71, currency; Pig-lead, $6 12½@$6 50, gold, ₽ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $5 75@$6 12½, gold, ₽ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ₽ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 36c.@37½c.; Banca Tin, 40c.@40½c.; English, 35½c.@35¾c., gold, ₽ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 62½@$9; Terne, $8@$8 50, gold, ₽ box; Zinc, 9c.; Regulus Antimony, 11½c., gold, ₽ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 35@$6 50 ₽ keg; Drop Shot at 10½c., and Buck do. at 11½c. ₽ lb., for cash.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firmer, on a fair demand, partly for export, and rather lighter offerings; sales, 1,650 bbls. Strained at $2 87½@$2 90; 375 bbls. No. 2 at $3@$3 25 ₽ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,649 bbls.; exports, 1,495 bbls. Tar has been quiet at unaltered prices; receipts, 270 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal; receipts, 270 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in very good demand and again quoted higher, with sales reported of 480 bbls., in lots, at 48c.@50c., closing, however, rather weak at 50c. ₽ gallon; receipts, 700 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 75@$7 75 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₽ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive, but quoted steady at 13½c. ₽ gallon....Shipping Crude continues dull and nominal at 17¼c.@17½c. ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17c.@17½c. ₽ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls....The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 15@$4 17½ on the Upper and $4 60@$4 65 on the Lower Road, showing a steady though quiet market; sales, 14,000 bbls. Lower Road, seller 60 days, at $4 47 ₽ bbl....Refined has been quoted rather stronger here, on a moderate inquiry, closing at 23¾c.@23 13-16c. for prompt and August delivery; sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls. at the quoted rates. At Philadelphia a very moderate demand was noted, on the basis of 23¾c.@23¼c. for Standard White, early delivery; sales were reported of 500 bbls., early delivery, at 23½c., with return; 3,000 bbls. last half of September, at 24c.; 1,000 bbls., September, at 23¾c.; and 2,000 bbls., September and October, at 24½c. ₽ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,300 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in slack demand, at 27½c.@28c. ₽ gallon. Naphtha has been in some request for export, and quoted on the basis of 9½c. for Western, in shipping order; sales 2,000 bbls. on private terms....The export clearances hence have been 395 bbls. and 2,000 cases Refined Petroleum for London, 2,250 bbls. do. for Cork and orders; 4,144 bbls. do. for Stettin; and from Philadelphia, 121,442 gallons for Cork or Falmouth and orders.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been less sought after, opening more firmly, but closing quite heavily, under more liberal offerings. Other kinds have been quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 675 bbls., in lots, at $13 62½@$13 75 for Western Mess; $13 75 for new ice-cured do.; $14 for new City do.; $10 75@$11 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11 75 for Prime Mess, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a less confident inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 50@$13 62½, seller September, $13 62½@$13 75, seller October, closing decidedly weak; sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand and firmer, ranging from 6c.@7½c. ₽ lb....Cut-meats have been quite dull at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₽ lb....Bacon has been quiet at 8½c.@9c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts; sales, 115 pks....Lard has been quoted stronger, on a reduced offering and moderate inquiry, partly for export; sales have been reported of 950 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9½c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c. for Western Steam; 9½c. for New and 9½c.@9¾c. for City. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, on private terms. Beef has been very quiet at $8@$12 for Mess, and $12@$15 for Extra Mess; sales, 50 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in slack demand at $15@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$23 for India Mess, ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been quite dull at from $18@$25 for the range of qualities, ₽ bbl....Butter continues in light demand, as a rule, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₽ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,066 pks....Cheese has been slow of sale at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to Extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,516 boxes.

SUGARS—The market for Raw, though comparatively quiet, has been quoted steady, with sales reported, since our last, of 628 hhds., including 273 hhds. refining Cuba (placed some days since, but made public today,) at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 83 hhds. refining St. Croix at 9 7-16c.; 50 hhds. grocery do. at 9¾c.; 45 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 9½c.; 15 hhds. clarified Cuba at 11¼c.; 75 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 10½c.@10¾c., and 65 hhds. Demerara at 11¼c.@12c.; also 196 boxes Clayed Havana (No. 10) at 9¼c. ₽ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9½c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¾c.@9½c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@11c. ₽ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 10¼c.@13c. as the extremes.

WHISKY—Has been in good demand and quoted up to 94½c.@94¾c., with sales reported of 400 bbls., chiefly at 94½c.@94¾c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a less urgent offering of room, particularly by steam, since our last, and rates have been quoted stronger, especially for Grain, on berth, for British ports, with a moderately active inquiry for accommodation. A fair movement has been reported in Cotton, at uniform quotations. There has been a restricted call for Provision and general cargo room, at the current figures. The chartering business shows rather more animation, with more steadiness as to rates. A somewhat better demand has been noted for vessels of medium size, adapted to the Grain and Petroleum trades. The bids for Grain vessels, however, have not been generally satisfactory, and negotiations were progressing slowly. At the close the advantage as to rates seemed in favor of ship-owners. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been 1,850 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at ⅛d., but, in part, by sail, at 3-16d. ₽ lb.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7¼d.; 15,500 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8¼d., closing with a further advance of ⅛d. on this rate claimed; 3,500 boxes Cheese, by steam, mainly at 35s.; 200 boxes Bacon, reported at 30s. ₽ ton; 130 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 20s. For London, 4,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₽ bushel; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₽ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 39,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 5s. ₽ quarter, which was the rate at which the 15,500 bushels reported last evening, were taken; also, by steam, 100 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 230 boxes Bacon at 30s., and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₽ ton. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark of 391 tons register, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d., or, if direct, at 6s. ₽ quarter. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British ship of 934 tons register, with equal to about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ₽ quarter, privileges reported as extending to the Continent. For Rotterdam, some lots of Wheat, reported by sail, in ship's bags, at 11d. ₽ bushel, and small lots of heavy goods at 35s. ₽ ton. For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a British bark of 480 tons register, (now at Boston,) with 4,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d., and another of 716 tons register, with about 4,300 bbls do., from do., same rate. For Stettin, a North German bark of 375 tons register, with about 2,450 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₽ bbl. For Cronstadt, a British bark of 474 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported, without reliable particulars. For the Baltic, an American bark of 403 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ₽ bbl. For Elsinore and orders, a British bark, of 410 tons register, with about 2,650 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, rumored, without particulars. For Lisbon, a Portuguese ship, from Philadelphia, reported, with general cargo on owner's account. For Bilboa, a British bark, of 195 tons register, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 9d. ₽ bbl. For Palermo, an American brig, of 464 tons register, with equal to 12,500 cases Refined Petroleum, at 27½c., gold, ₽ case. For Beyrout, an American brig, of 381 tons register, with about 11,000 cases Refined Petroleum, reported at 35c., gold, ₽ case. For Rio Janeiro, a North German bark, of 254 tons register, reported with general cargo, including Flour at $1 05 ₽ bbl. and primage.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Duluth Spring on private terms; 3,000 bushels new No. 2 Red Winter at $1 35; 500 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 33; 1,800 bushels White Canada at $1 50. CORN firm; sales, 6,800 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 60c.; 3,200 bushels do. at 61c.; one car at 62c.; 700 bushels nearly yellow at 63c. OATS quiet, with a light supply; Western nominally 49c.@50c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30 ₽ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat 8c., Corn 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—Lumber, 234,000 feet. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,250,000 feet.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—FLOUR dull, unsettled and lower; small business; Superfine Winter sold at $3 70@$3 75; Extra Winter, $4 30; Double Extra Winter, $4 80@$5; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT steady with moderate demand; No. 3 Red Fall, in elevator, $1 10; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 24@$1 25. CORN quiet and weak; mixed, bulk on track, 41c.; sacked, 45c.@46c. OATS dull and drooping; No. 2 in elevator, 33c.@33½c.; mixed and sacked, 36c.@44c. BARLEY dull; Fall, 70c.@75c. RYE firm; 57c.@58c. asked. WHISKY dull at 88c. TOBACCO nominally unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK inactive; held firmly; sales at $12 75@$13. BACON firmer; sales of jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c. LARD—Jobbing demand; 9½c.@9¾c. for choice Kettle and Refined. HOGS quiet at $3 90@$4 45. CATTLE better; Texans, $2@$3 50; Natives, $3 50@$5 37½. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels CORN, and 12,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; $5 40@$5 60. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; Red, $1 12@$1 15. CORN dull and drooping; 51c.@52c. RYE steady, with moderate demand; 85c.@70c. OATS steady, with moderate demand; 30c. bid. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; $12 50 asked. LARD dull; holders unwilling to make concessions, 9c. asked. BULK MEATS quiet and weak; 5¼c.@5½c. asked; ¼c. less offered; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 6¾c. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. asked; sales were made at ⅛c. less. Live HOGS dull and drooping; $4 25@$4 50. CATTLE in fair demand and higher, scarce and firm; prime to extra Steers, $4@$5. TOBACCO in fair demand and firm; sales, 130 hhds. WHISKY in fair demand and firm; 88c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 31; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 25¼; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 23¾; No. 1 Red, $1 23¾; No. 2 do., $1 22, closing at $1 21; No. 3 do., $1 18. CORN quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 53½c.; low mixed, 51c.; White, 57c.; no grade, 49c. OATS dull; declined 1c.@2c.; No. 1, 37c.; No. 2, 33c.; Michigan, 36½c.; Rejected, 29c. FREIGHTS firm; vessels scarce; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8½c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 41,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 72,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—RECEIPTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 74,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—38,000 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels Corn. RAIL SHIPMENTS—10,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS unchanged—Wheat 11c., Corn 10c., Oats 7c., to New-York. FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT inactive. CORN in good demand; 180,000 bushels changed hands at 58c. for No. 2 Western, 57½c.@57¾c., to arrive. OATS dull and lower; sales 13,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 39c. RYE neglected. BARLEY, none here. PORK dull at $13. LARD dull at 10c. HIGHWINES nominally, 92c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts, 204 bales; gross, 455 bales; exports to Havre, 2,425 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock 35,505 bales. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $4 75; Double Extra, $6 30@$6 50; Treble Extra, $6 62½@$6 75. CORN quiet; Mixed 65c.@67c.; White, 70c. OATS quiet at 45c.@50c. BRAN, $1 05@$1 10. PORK dull at $14 25. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. LARD dull at 10½c.@10¾c. for tierce, 11½c.@11¾c. for kegs. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 1,22¾. New-York sight ¼ premium. GOLD, 112¼.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—WHEAT stronger; sales, 5 cars at $1 25 for No. 2 Amber State; $1 35 for No. 2 old Genesee; $1 40 for new White State; $1 40 for No. 2 White Michigan. RYE in limited supply and steady; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western at 82c., to arrive; State nominally 80c.@85c. CORN—Demand checked by the advancing views of holders; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at 68c., at East Albany. BARLEY, 87½c. for No. 2 new six-rowed. OATS in large supply and market heavy; sales, 1 car No. 1 new Ohio at 50c.; new State, bagged, 53c.@55c., delivered.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—TOBACCO—Sales, 152 hhds.; Lugs, $6 50@$7 50; low to medium Leaf, $7 50@$9; good to fine, $10@$13. FLOUR inactive; Family Extra, $5 75. WHEAT in fair demand for good choice qualities; $1 10@$1 20 on arrival. CORN dull and weak; shelled and sacked held at 65c. RYE quiet at 70c. OATS—Prime sacked held at 42c. PROVISIONS in light demand and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 89c.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 1,117 head; market fairly active; country butchers bought more Cattle than last week, and at a shade easier rates; sales, Choice, at $9 75@$10; Extra, $9@$9 50; First Quality, $8@$8 50; Second Quality, $7@$7 50; Third Quality, $5@$6 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 6,655 head; Lambs sold at an advance of ¼c. ₽ lb.; sales, in lots, at $3@$6 50 each.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—FLOUR steady; Extra Spring, $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 08, cash; $1 04⅞@$1 05¼, seller August; No. 1, $1 10½. OATS easier; No. 2, 38½c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 49c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Spring, 59c. RYE firm; No. 1, 58c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer and better; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19. CORN quiet and unchanged, 56c.@57c. OATS dull, 37c. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—FLOUR dull; $5@$8. CORN dull and nominal, 60c.@62c. OATS quiet and weak, 43c.@45c. PORK dull and nominal. LARD dull and unchanged, 10c.@11c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Refined PETROLEUM has declined to 23¼c.@23¾c. At auction, 912 boxes Palermo Oranges sold at $4@$4 15, and 2,257 boxes of Lemons at 50c.@$3.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—WHEAT active and higher; Extra, $1 34½; No. 1 White, $1 27; Amber Michigan, $1 25. CORN quiet and unchanged at 59c.@60c. OATS in fair demand at 40c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; net receipts, 367 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,572 bales; coastwise, 337 bales; stock, 10,431 bales; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports, coastwise, 76 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,649 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull, and tending down; Middling, 18¼c.@18½c.; net receipts, 37 bales; gross, 26 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 1,145 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19½c.; gross receipts, 525 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—COTTON in moderate demand; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 83 bales; sales, 602 bales; stock, 3,931 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 16½c.@17c.; net receipts, 67 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,991 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 107 bales; exports, coastwise, 138 bales; stock, 522 bales.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 15.—COTTON flat and nominal; Middling, 18½c.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 15.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 16½c.@17c.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 15.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19c.; stock, 611 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 93⅛ for the account. U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 92⅝.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 14—Evening.—U. S. 5-20 Bonds closed at 96⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

2½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is unchanged. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 14th inst. have been 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 2,500 American. PROVISIONS—Lard quiet.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market. PROVISIONS—Lard, 44s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Calcutta LINSEED, 62s. 9d.@63s. LINSEED-OIL, £32 10s. Spirits TURPENTINE, 37s. 6d.@38s.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Fulton-st., opposite City Hall.
UNDER THE WILLOWS. Leading characters by Miss Annie Waite and Mr. W. H. Loane.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year..... 50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 31 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons, Mr. VERNON HARCOURT made a violent attack on the use of the Royal prerogative in abolishing the army purchase system, to which Mr. GLADSTONE replied by a reference to the unfinished business, and declined to renew the controversy. Mr. FAWCETT also assailed the action of the Government in this matter, and the Attorney-General defended the application of the Royal prerogative, but he added that the Queen had practically announced her resolution never again to interfere. The House was restored to a cheerful mood by the prospect for an early close of the session presented in the introduction of the Consolidated Fund bill. One COLE, alias Clarke, has been arrested in London, accused of forging American bonds. Commodore ASHBURY'S challenge to the New-York Yacht Club was forwarded in the mails by the *Russia*, on the 12th inst.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany will be attended also by Prince BISMARCK, Baron VON BEUST and Count ANDRASSY, with assistant counselors from their respective departments, and it is believed that important negotiations on the Roumanian question will be entered into.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London, and the disease is also said to have appeared in Paris. It is increasing in Konigsberg, but has not yet reached Dantsic.

GENERAL.

With the aid of a field-glass the bodies of two men were discovered floating in the whirlpool at Niagara Falls, on Monday afternoon. One of the bodies has been recovered. It is supposed they are the remains of the persons recently carried over Niagara Falls in a small boat.

The remains of the late Lieut. H. W. MCKEE, who was killed in the attack by the United States troops on the Corean forts, arrived in San Francisco in the last steamer from Japan, and will be forwarded to Lexington, Ky., today for interment.

We are indebted to the Purser of the steam-ship *Pereire* for valued additions to our Continental files.

Up to yesterday afternoon the deaths from the explosion of the boiler of the steam-boat *Chataugua* had reached eight. A private telegram received in Buffalo says the boiler was new last Spring, and that only sixty pounds pressure was on at the time of the explosion.

The acting Secretary of the Interior has written to Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, requesting his earnest consideration of the cases of SATANTA and BIG TREE, the Kiowa Chiefs, now under sentence of death in Texas, and the postponement of the execution.

The Indians on the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon, refuse to enter into negotiations for the sale of their lands, having been cheated out of the price of their lands already sold.

Commissioner VAILL denies the reported Indian raid on the Upper Missouri, published in the Eastern papers of Aug. 3. The treaty Indians, he says, were never more peaceable. The main body of the Sioux are quiet, though occasionally a Sioux on the war-path is heard of.

In reference to the alleged defalcation of $60,000, a special dispatch from Harrisburg, Penn., says that Mr. EVANS had been there three times to settle his accounts, the last time on Saturday last, when the Auditor-General was absent; that Mr. EVANS is there now, ready to settle, and that in view of the fact that his accounts are not yet examined the charges against him are grossly unjust.

The Postal Convention between Ecuador and the United States has been submitted to the Congress of the former Republic.

The last of the bodies of the miners in the Eagle Shaft, Pittston, were discovered yesterday morning and brought up. The work of searching had been suspended for a while, to permit ventilating the mine, and when it was resumed, the bodies of the unfortunate men were speedily found. Funerals will be held today, and the inquest will open on Friday. The dead are now known to be ten miners, three laborers, one runner and three driver-boys, in all seventeen.

On Monday night, in Louisville, Ky., a negro fractured the skull and broke the jaw-bone of a white boy of twelve years. A number of young men pursued the negro to a church and attacked the building with stones. A general fight ensued, and several negroes were wounded by whites. On the arrival of the Police the combatants dispersed.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir WALTER SCOTT was observed in this City and throughout the country yesterday, and in various places in Canada and Great Britain, with much enthusiasm and success.

Republican State Convention.

The State Committee will meet in this City during the present week to fix the time and place for holding the next Republican State Convention. The suggestion that the Convention had better be postponed until the latter part of September does not appear to meet with general favor, and the probability is that it will be called for a date not later than the middle of the month. The Republican Party will go into the Fall campaign with everything in their favor, and there is no good reason why they should not elect their State ticket by a handsome majority, and secure the control of both branches of the Legislature. The State officers to be elected this year are a Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, one Canal Commissioner, and one State Prison Inspector—at present all Democrats. The main reliance of the opposition, during the last two years, has been the divisions in the Republican ranks, which they have done their utmost to foster, and have been aided in their work by a few treacherous and subsidized Republicans, belonging to the General, or "Tammany Republican," Committee. But the Democracy will have divisions enough in their own ranks this Fall to attend to, without looking after Republican quarrels. They must either adopt and approve, as a party, the gigantic frauds and iniquities of the Tammany "Ring" in this City, or else repudiate them, as the Western Democracy are doing, and eject their authors from all further participation in the councils of the party.

With regard to the disaffections in the Republican ranks, they arise chiefly from the anger of the Tammany Republicans, who want to hold all the United States offices, besides those under Tammany Hall. It is doubtless true that a number of persons who adhere to the old General Committee cannot properly be described as Tammany Republicans; but it is no less true that there are, and have been for years past, men calling themselves Republicans who have managed to attain prominent positions in the party, and who have used those positions to control nominations and effect results on election days in the political and pecuniary interest of the Tammany "Ring." These men must abandon their alliance with the enemy or be expelled from the Republican ranks. It was to get rid of them, and purge the party of traitors, that the State Committee, after a patient examination of the facts, and a full hearing of the evidence on both sides, came to the conclusion to recommend a reorganization of the party in this City. Fortunately, affairs have taken such a turn during the last few weeks, as will bring this difficulty about "Tammany Republicans" to a speedy settlement; and we are not surprised to learn that the old General Committee have unanimously resolved to abide by the decision of the State Convention, and to support the ticket nominated there in any event. Rats are proverbially given to "deserting a sinking ship," and, now that the Tammany "Ring" is being repudiated by its own party, and its day of plunder is well nigh over, it is no wonder that Republicans who have been slyly nibbling at its crib, should be withdrawing their names from its pay-roll, and scampering back to the Republican fold.

The old General Committee, which has served as a sort of shield for these Tammany Republican rats, seems anxious for some plausible excuse to terminate its existence, and there is no particular objection to its seeking it in the decision of the State Convention. At any rate it has resolved to prefer its claims before that body, and will present its delegates, and ask for their admission. There can be little doubt of the result. Mr. GREELEY told the Committee, six months ago, that he would neither go to the Convention himself, nor sign the credentials of anyone else, with the slightest hope of being admitted to the seats claimed by the delegates representing the reorganization recommended by the State Committee. If this was his conviction then, how much less likely is it now that the Convention will decide in favor of a committee that has sixty members on the pay-roll of Tammany Hall? But we trust the Convention will give them a patient hearing, and so dispose of their case as to make death as easy and comfortable as possible. They are evidently in a penitent mood, since the thieving character of their Tammany associates has been fully exposed; and if they fulfill their promises to abide, in good faith, by the decision of the Convention, and to give the nominees their hearty support, they may, perhaps, be useful in swelling the majority for the Republican State ticket.

The Armory Leases.

The Ring and its organs have labored with very indifferent success to cast a share of the odium with which our recent exposures have loaded them upon what is usually designated as the old régime. Most people have obstinately refused to see how the fact of the old Board of Supervisors being accessory to certain swindles could diminish the guilt of the men who directed them. We have already shown that the newly-found horror of the old Board and its works is the most transparent of shams. The men who were most eminent in infamy under the old régime were promoted to the highest places of trust under the new. The tradesmen who submitted swindling claims, under oath, before April, 1870, are the same men who have enjoyed Ring patronage since that date. The necessity of making a Ring of corrupt Supervisors privy to the frauds concocted by a Ring of still more corrupt officials made the old régime a somewhat cumbrous mode of stealing. With the establishment of the "rule of four," and their rejection of every honest check upon their operations which the people sought to impose, the opportunities for fraud became perfectly unrestricted. That these opportunities have been used in the most unsparing manner we have frequently demonstrated. Had no other proof been forthcoming, the enormous increase of the City debt within two years would have been sufficient to convict the Mayor and the Controller out of their own mouth of being parties to a gross misapplication of public money. Among the earliest of our exposures of municipal frauds was that relating to the uniform system of swindling pursued in leasing the stable-lofts and dilapidated assembly-rooms used as armories by the National Guard regiments of the City. We revert to this exposure, not so much because it stands perfectly uncontradicted—for that character it shares in common with all the rest—but because it affords a very good illustration of the utter worthlessness of the "new régime" theory.

The practice of an unoccupied loft being rented by an agent of the Ring, and re-leased to the City at an advance of from two hundred to nine hundred per cent. upon the original price, certainly existed before the abolition of the old Board, which, it must be remembered, had a Democratic majority for the last few years of its existence. Judged by their late professions, the Mayor and his confederates might, of course, have been expected to put an end to all this immediately after the passage of the new charter. What they actually did was to develop to still larger proportions the frauds which had originated under their own hands, and which were to be continued for their more immediate benefit. No sooner was the new régime fairly in power than their agent, JAMES H. INGERSOLL, proceeded to rent sundry armories, that have remained unoccupied to this day. Any armories that have since become vacant by the disbandment of the regiments occupying them, have still continued to be paid for out of the City Treasury to INGERSOLL and a few of his dummies. At the present moment the City pays $85,500 per year for ten empty rooms and lofts, several of which have never been occupied as armories, and all of which are both unnecessary and unsuitable for the avowed purpose for which they were leased. As if this were not shameless enough, INGERSOLL & Co. continue to receive five thousand dollars a year for an armory which is described as being located at No. 53 Chrystie-street, but whose existence is as imaginary as that of SMITH the carpet-dealer, and HENNESSY the carpenter. Apart from the rooms over the City markets for which no rent is paid, and which the Ring has accordingly made partially successful attempts to induce the regiments occupying them to abandon, there are fourteen lofts and floors used as armories in various parts of the City, for which there is paid an annual rent of $190,600, but which on the most liberal computation are worth only $46,600. Or to put it another way, the City is swindled to the extent of $144,000 per annum on rooms that are occupied; to the amount of $85,500 for rooms that are not used and never will be, for the purpose in question, and of $5,000 for rooms that do not exist at all. The new régime is thus responsible in the most direct and unequivocal way for an annual fraud upon the City of $234,500 in the single item of leasing armories. Does any reasonable man believe that when the detailed accounts of 1871, in other departments, are made public, the same expansiveness will not be detected in the other branches of swindling which we have exposed?

RECAPITULATION—OCCUPIED ARMORIES.

	Yearly Rent.	Worth.
Top floor of Tammany Hall, (Sixth Regiment)	$36,000	$4,000
Everett Rooms, Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st., (Twelfth Regiment).	15,000	4,000
Part of same premises on Thirty-third-st., (Washington Grey Troop)	15,000	1,500
Lofts over stable, Twenty-sixth-st., near Seventh-av., (Ninth Reg't)..	24,000	10,000
Lofts over stable, No. 113 West Thirty-second-st., (First Infantry).....	16,500	2,000
Floor over lager-beer saloon, Hester-st., (Fifth Regiment).....	10,000	1,000
Floor corner Broadway and Thirty-fifth-st., (Seventy-first Regiment)	23,000	4,000
Rooms at Nos. 27 and 37½ Bowery, (First and Third Cavalry).....	13,500	4,500
Top floor southeast cor. Broadway and Fourth-st., (Eighty-fourth Reg't).	11,000	3,000
Rooms corner Seventh-st. and Hall-place, (Fifty-fifth Regiment).....	5,000	1,000
Rooms corner Delancey and Chrystie sts., (Eleventh Regiment).....	4,000	4,000
Armory of Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth-st.....	4,600	4,600
Rear rooms in Germania Hall, Bowery, (Ninety-sixth Regiment).....	5,000	2,000
Top loft corner Greene and Houston sts., (Seventy-ninth Regiment)...	8,000	1,000
Total.....	$190,600	$46,600

UNOCCUPIED ARMORIES FOR WHICH RENT IS PAID.

	Yearly rent.
Top loft over stable, No. 281 Ninth-avenue.....	$18,000
Lofts north-west corner Broadway and Fourth-street.....	14,000
Lofts over stable, No. 108 West Twenty-fourth-street.....	17,000
Two small rooms, No. 71 University-place.....	2,500
Loft over stable, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.....	4,000
Floor over lager-beer saloon, Avenue A.....	3,500
Loft over stable, No. 619 Sixth-avenue.....	8,000
Loft over stable, corner Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue.....	5,000
Riding-school, No. 11 West Thirteenth street...	6,000
Two upper floors in Bryant's Minstrel Hall, Twenty-third-street.....	7,500
Total.....	$85,500

False Alarms About Cholera.

It is evident that the newsmongers are determined to get up a panic about cholera if they can, and therefore we hope the public will be prepared for their devices, and treat them with unconcern.

The state of our streets in New York is calculated to breed a pestilence among us. HALL and his colleagues take good care to spend none of the money they draw from the City in cleaning dirty thoroughfares. They draw checks for six hundred thousand dollars for carpets, but they leave the streets to take care of themselves. They ought to be made to do their duty, and all proper measures should be taken for guarding against the approach of disease.

But this cry of "cholera" is got up by the newsmongers, and will only scare nervous people. As nervous people are in the majority, it is not uncommon now to hear that so-and-so has had an attack of cholera, when in reality the person described has probably been making himself sick by eating or drinking too much, or by imprudent exposure to the sun, or by some other cause which is common enough during the Summer. But now when a person feels an ache or a pain, or is bilious, or has eaten too much water-melon, or drank too much ice-water, he immediately jumps to the conclusion that he has the cholera. He is rather proud of his disorder—gives out word that he has the "real Asiatic cholera," and is very angry if you suggest that his complaint is an ordinary bilious attack. Then there are some doctors who are quite ready to keep up such delusions in the minds of their patients. We do not say that a visitation of cholera is impossible, but, so far, there have been no signs of it. The single case which is reported—on doubtful authority—to have occurred in London is nothing unusual. At the east end of that city there is always a case or two in the course of the Summer. We may have such cases here yet, and still be far enough from seeing an epidemic of cholera. Let us hope that by the mercy of Providence the visitation may be averted, and in the meanwhile let us not give way to unworthy fears or fancies, but pay unusual attention to cleanliness, and try to force the City authorities to clear away the filth which now incumbers our streets.

Hall's Homage to Greatness.

Mayor HALL seems ambitious to earn, in addition to his proud title of King of the Bohemians, the distinction of being the Prince of the Pretenders. There is probably not another man in this community who could have crowded so much pompous inanity, bad English, and dreary nonsense into half a dozen sentences as did the Mayor of New-York yesterday, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Scott Monument. A schoolboy would have deserved whipping for making a series of blunders like the following, to be found in the speech carefully prepared and printed for the occasion by our "literary" Mayor.

"Embued" is a word not to be found in *Webster*, though "imbued" is, and had Mayor HALL spoken of a line of kings deeply tinged with romance he would have made apparent the absolute nonsense which his phrase of "romance-embued kings" may, from its perfect want of meaning have partially concealed. Recollections of the TWEED statue may have led Mayor HALL to forget the difference between presenting a petition to a man and erecting something to perpetuate his memory. If the American Metropolis has indeed been engaged in "memorializing SCOTT," we trust that a request for some decent English for municipal use may have formed part of this prayer to a departed genius. If the Mayor wants to know what "memorialized" really means, he had better turn to the letter which he recently received from a number of citizens requesting him to account for the peoples stolen money, or else to "get out." We suppose Mayor HALL understood the idea which he wanted to convey in speaking of a "youth of chivalric ambition;" we are certain that none of his hearers could perceive the meaning or the relevancy of the phrase as applied to Sir WALTER SCOTT. We are equally certain that neither Mayor HALL nor any one else has the faintest glimmering of what manner of thing an "age of almost incarnate fortitude" is. We do not deny that fortitude may exist out of the flesh, any more than that it may be embodied in flesh. But what is the nature of fortitude when almost embodied in a fleshly form, is a puzzle which we leave to the people who can define the difference between the unconditioned and the absolute negation of being, or who can solve the Mayor's riddle by the formula of KANT'S two antinomies.

We have no doubt that New-Yorkers, forty years ago, admired as fully as the other reading communities of the world what they knew of the private character and literary triumphs of Sir WALTER SCOTT. But it is somewhat of a revelation to be told that they "rivaled even Scotchmen in enthusiasm for his public and professional career"—meaning, we suppose, his career as an advocate and as Sheriff of Roxburgh. In point of fact, we never heard that in either of these capacities SCOTT excited enthusiasm in the breasts of his countrymen or anybody else. As an advocate he neither earned money nor fame, and as Sheriff he excited a good deal of gruff Scottish indignation by exerting all his influence against parliamentary reform, like the stout old Tory that he was. Had Sir WALTER SCOTT lived now, we are not prepared to say that he would not have excited enthusiasm even in his "public and professional" capacity, in the breasts of New-Yorkers. If he was a poor lawyer, it was at least impossible for him to have ever become a pettifogger, and he had certain strong prejudices in favor of honesty in dealing with other people's money that would have helped us to forgive his conservatism. We agree with Mayor HALL, in thinking that a monument having any such significance is at this time especially worthy of our "holiest care," especially as it seems that the said monument is a "*bountiful* private memorial." Bountiful is a good word if applied to the treatment of J. H. INGERSOLL, GARVEY the plasterer, and KEYSER the plumber, by the Ring. But we confess that we never heard of a bountiful memorial before. We are inclined to approve of Mayor HALL'S dropping into Latin, in default of being able to express himself in intelligible English; though "standing in the presence of so many scholars" he might have let well alone without attempting to "alliterate" (sic) the last line of his quotation. As the Mayor takes occasion to tell us that he desired to express his "wish toward the statue soon to arise," in that extremely felicitous line with which his speech closes, we may suggest that before reproducing this classical morsel in a published collection of his comedies and choice jokes from the *Leader*, he should adapt the relative (*quem*) to the gender of the word (*statua*) by which the Romans usually designated a monument cast in bronze.

The fact is that the Mayor was rather like a fish out of water in dealing with Sir WALTER SCOTT'S fame. There are other men mentioned in history of whom he would have been better qualified to speak, and their names are all carefully recorded in the *Newgate Calendar*.

Turn, Gentle Hermit.

Hermits are not even nowadays so uncommon as to be peculiar. Human nature is still the same as in the days of ST. ANTHONY and SIMEON STYLITES, and now, as then, religious exaltation, disappointment, or misanthropy, exiles men from the society of their fellows. Some time since we told of a Tennessee hermit, who, in a sudden caprice, betook himself to the woods, and lived there for years, resisting all efforts to bring him back to civilization. Quite as remarkable in a different way was the story of that young American gentleman, who, on a large wager made with an English nobleman, to test the nature of solitary confinement, submitted to voluntary imprisonment in a single small room for ten years. But both of these are eclipsed by the performances of an astonishing English recluse lately brought to light in the London papers.

A city hotel, it might reasonably be supposed, would be the last place where an ordinary anchorite would desire to set up his lonely hermitage. But, acting apparently on the conviction that real isolation is attainable only in the crowd, an English gentleman of fortune, ten or twelve years ago, retired from society, and shut himself up in the parlors of a provincial hotel. The reasons which led to his seclusion were as whimsical as his choice of an abode. While serving as an officer in the army, happy in his debts and his baffled duns, he had the misfortune to fall heir to an estate of something like a million of dollars in value. This cruel blow so affected him that he vowed never to look upon the face of man again. He left the army, and bargained at once for the public apartments of the hotel aforesaid, apparently with a view to enforce on all the other inmates the same sort of seclusion he desired to practice himself. Here, for a while, he received one or two visitors, but presently these were rigidly excluded, even his nearest relatives, and none admitted but the manager of the hotel and the person to whom he had committed the charge of his property. His eccentricity betrayed itself equally in all his other transactions. He bought houses and farms which he never attempted to let or to sell. He had accumulated at one time as many as seventy horses and thirty carriages, which were never used. No accounts were ever rendered by his agent, nor asked for by him; and so for ten years this luckless millionaire lived in the midst of loneliness and wretchedness inconceivable, on an amount equivalent to about $2,000, of which less than one-half went for food.

Finally his erratic conduct attracted the attention of the Commissioners of Lunacy, who dispatched a medical member of their Board to report upon his condition. With much reluctance and consternation, the manager ushered the visitor into the apartments of his strange guest. They stepped into utter darkness, from the midst of which came the loud voice of a man asking repeatedly, in accents of surprise and alarm, who was there. Lights were brought, and revealed a scene which is said to have "baffled description."

The room was almost completely filled with a heterogeneous mass of furniture and rubbish, from the midst of which emerged the head of a middle-aged and dark-bearded man. "He was sitting on a small broken down horse-hair sofa in the midst of this mass, and closely hemmed in by it on every side." The only approach to him was through "a single tortuous lane," which the visitors threaded cautiously, but not without much destruction of glass and crockery. All about them chairs and tables were piled up helter-skelter, with bottles, newspapers, pots and pans, old clothes, scraps of food, and the like, "everything in disorder, and nothing apparently for use."

The occupant of this unique abode was in keeping with it. His attire was quite after the conventional anchorite pattern, consisting of some scanty scraps of very filthy canvas and baize, which only partly covered him. His personal habits, too, appear to have been in accordance with received hermitical traditions. He admitted that he "had not washed for years," and gave as a reason for this habit "that he had found that washing aggravated the rheumatism in his fingers." In spite of this admirable precaution, however, the rheumatism had not spared him any the more, for his legs were bent nearly double, so that he was unable to walk. In short, the condition of the poor gentleman was pitiable in the extreme. He had been locked in day and night by the manager, at his own request, and subsisting on two meals a day, consisting of tea at 5 P. M., and three cutlets with water and tea at 10 P. M.

In the records of madness there are few more curious cases than this. It is gratifying to know that the interference of the Lunacy Commissioners, and a short course in the asylum, has resulted in giving the hotel hermit sounder and healthier views of life, and restored him, it is to be hoped, to be a useful member of the community. Doubtless he will learn in time to bear with equanimity the misfortune of sudden wealth, or at least to find more comfortable ways of alleviating it than by living alone in the dark, and forswearing soap and water.

The Boating Season.

However much yachting matters may in previous years have cast the healthful sport of rowing in the shade, disciples of the oar will have little cause to complain of public indifference this season. The match for the championship of the world, which took place at Lachine, Canada, last year, between the St. John crew, which won in the international race at Paris, and four scullers from the River Tyne, England, did not excite as much interest in this country as it would have done had some of our own countrymen been engaged in the contest. An effort was made, a year ago, to bring about a match between RENFORTH, the stroke of the Tynesiders, the champion sculler of England, and HENRY COULTER, of Pittsburg; but, although an agreement was signed, the race did not come off, so no American had a chance of pulling against any of these victorious Tyne men. Another race, between the Paris crew of St. John and a crew made up by RENFORTH, is to take place on the Kennebecasis River, on the 23d of this August, and on the 29th, 30th and 31st of the same month there are to be a series of races in the harbor of Halifax, in which it is expected that several American and English crews will compete, in addition to the contestants for the championship. It is announced that TAYLOR and WINSHIP, two of the original Tyne of last year, have made up a crew to defeat the one in which RENFORTH now rows. Another international regatta is announced to take place at Saratoga Lake on the 9th and 11th of September, in which the St. John and English crew are to participate, when the WARD brothers, as well as the Coulter-Biglin crew, will be present to vindicate the fame of our national oarsmen. These principal races will include many individual matches, as COULTER and some others are desirous of measuring their strength and skill with the English champion.

While, therefore, there is a prospect of exciting times for professional oarsmen, the amateurs are also to have several important matches. The Atalantas are not, it seems, to be allowed to wear without a struggle the laurels they so gallantly won from the Harvard boys. The Gulick Club claims that its crew, and not that of the Atalanta Club, is entitled to the amateur championship, and has challenged the Atalantas to make good their claim by beating the Gulick Six in a fair race. The Amherst crew, too, which won in the University race at Springfield, are not thoroughly satisfied with their achievement as recorded. The mistake of a minute in their time has made them desirous of giving another exhibition of what farmers know about pulling oars as well as roots. These unsettled points afford an opportunity for the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association to arrange a grand rowing regatta, such as our citizens have seldom seen, and we trust they will not fail to seize the chance. As a regatta is held every year under the auspices of this Association, it will require no great variation from the usual plan to bring about this event. It would be an easy matter to have the regatta this year a week or ten days later than the Saratoga races, and to set apart one day to races between professionals, offering subscription prizes sufficient in amount to induce the Tyne men, the WARDS and the other principal contestants at Halifax and Saratoga Lake to contend for them. It will be a long time before it will again be possible to collect such a bevy of celebrated amateur and professional oarsmen in our harbor, and it is worth making an effort to secure their presence. It is very evident, therefore, that the certainty of the Halifax and Saratoga regattas, and the prospect of an equally brilliant meeting under the auspices of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, combine to make the season of 1871 one of remarkable brilliancy in the annals of rowing in America.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Committee of Arrangements of the public meeting, which is to express and carry out the general sentiment in regard to the past mismanagement of the City finances, assure us that notice of the meeting will be given to the public as soon as the preparations for it are sufficiently decided. The season of the year is compelling unexpected delay.

Mr. GLADSTONE has endeavored to soften public discontent in England in reference to the Queen's seclusion, by stating that Her Majesty spends nearly as much money as ever she did in giving entertainments. This apology was doubtless prompted by the Queen, and it shows that she is becoming alive to the danger which she and the Prince of WALES together are bringing upon the dynasty. It may be questioned, however, whether her discovery of the true situation has not been made a little too late. All the circumstances are unfortunate for her house. That the Prince of WALES is on bad terms with the Queen is no novelty, for there never has been a Prince of WALES in the House of Hanover who was not on bad terms with the reigning Sovereign. As Lord CARTERET said long ago, "the members of the House of Hanover have always quarreled, and always will quarrel, among each other." The present differences, however, have tended to estrange the affections of the people in an unusual degree from the royal family. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls upon Mr. GLADSTONE to tell the Queen plainly that unless she returns to her duties her crown will be in jeopardy. But even if the "people's William" felt himself equal to this task, the probabilities seem to be that the warning would come too late to do any good.

This much is already clear with regard to the latest mining disaster, that it has been caused by a "disregard and violation of the provisions of the Mine Ventilation law." The Scranton *Republican* says that at the time the men went into the mine in the morning there was an immense quantity of gas accumulated at the point where the accident occurred. It points out that had the preliminary examination of the workings of the mine, dictated by statute, been made, the presence of this danger would have been detected, and the lives sacrificed on Monday would have been saved. That this examination was either not made at all, or made by an incompetent person, is perfectly clear, and we trust, though from past experience we can scarcely hope that whoever has thus been guilty of culpable neglect will receive punishment appropriate to the crime.

Corruption and mismanagement appear to have seized upon every branch of the public service since the State came under Democratic rule. Tammany has its imitators, not only in the Canal Ring, the Quarantine Ring, and the Harbor-Masters' Ring, but even the convicts in our State Prisons are made the prey of greedy and incompetent Democratic officials. The account published in yesterday's TIMES of the present management of Sing Sing Prison discloses an utter lack of fitness on the part of the prison officials, and convicts them of cruelty, partiality, and venality. The idea of reformatory discipline is wholly lost sight of, and the only object of the keepers appears to be to fleece such convicts under their charge as have money, by granting them special privileges, and to make up for their partiality by inflicting cruel and unnecessary punishments on the remainder. We have other facts in regard to contracts for furnishing supplies to the Prison, which will show how Tammany politicians manage to swindle the State by feeding its convicts after they have ceased to be useful as Democratic voters.

By an inadvertence, it was stated in these columns on Monday, that the Tichborne case was being tried before Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN. That case is, in reality, being tried by Chief-Justice BOVILL. The *Tribune* corrected our error with charming alacrity, and in the most civil and obliging manner; and, perhaps it will now have time to look after the mistakes which appear in its own columns, and thus prevent a repetition of such injurious and unfounded attacks as that which it published the other day upon the aged sister of DELESCLUZE, whose misfortunes entitled her to sympathy.

The respectable citizens of Monroe, Wis., recently defended the good name of the town in a highly creditable manner. One of the residents, named LATTA, had been accused of uttering counterfeit bills; and on his return home, some friends conceived the idea of clearing his character from the imputation by giving him a public reception. For this purpose they hired the town band, met their hero, and escorted him through the streets in triumph. A majority of the better class of citizens, however, resolved not to submit to such an indignity, and, having organized a meeting, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the conduct of the Monroe Band, in serenading a man lying under the charge of a great crime, meets our strongest reprehension. That the fact of their being hired to do it relieves them of none of the responsibility, but should hang upon them and the parties or party who hired them, the swift condemnation due to one who has made himself the enemy of the public virtue, and the encourager of vice and crime.

Resolved, That, while we respect those humane feelings that prompt one to relieve a fellow-being in distress, and would not pronounce hastily upon the motives of men, yet we deem it particularly unfortunate that members of the village Board should have so far identified themselves with parties resting under suspicion as to compromise the good name of Monroe. And that, under the circumstances, they ought to resign.

In this City we have an analogous case. Two of our highest public officials have been denounced as dishonest men, and the figures establishing their guilt sent broadcast through the country. In the face of this, an attempt has been made to restore confidence in them by the formation of associations bearing their names. "Any port in a storm;" but this port will not save the Ring from shipwreck.

Another attempt is now being made by a Nevada Grand Jury to indict the members of a Vigilant Committee, which has been the terror alike of rogues and honest men in that State for several months past. The first effort resulted in failure, from an inability to discover any of the persons who had been engaged in the hanging of the man PERKINS. Since then a man named KIRK has been lynched by the Committee in a more open and daring manner. In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge RISING characterizes these acts as lawless and inexcusable, and declares that the men engaged in such felonies are no better than ordinary assassins. The members of the Committee are well known in Virginia City and elsewhere; but the truth is, the former Grand Jury was to some extent in sympathy with them, and did not wish to bring in bills of indictment if they could avoid it without interfering with their oaths. The *Territorial Enterprise* affects to treat the whole business as a huge joke, by insinuating that Judge RISING has given the present Grand Jury, as he did the last, the very agreeable occupation of chasing a phantom.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has long and persistently charged R. J. BRIGHT, the State Printer, with practices akin to those which we have brought home to Tammany tradesmen. Yesterday the Grand Jury returned an indictment against the accused printer, and it is announced that a hearing of the case will begin today. When shall we have a Grand Jury as independent, and justice as swift, here in New-York?

The following paragraph from the Brooklyn *Union* of last night, will be heartily approved by the great body of the public:

"We read the other day the name of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS as a possible candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and again as the reported successor of Secretary FISH. Now, the gentleman is not our candidate for either place, and yet if there is a man in the land who deserves official reward, and who is by nature and culture fitted to fill a delicate and yet responsible place in the Governmental service, or who has earned it by high service already rendered, that man is the editor of *Harper's Weekly*."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

BROOKLYN RINK CONCERTS.

With so good a programme as it nightly interprets at the Brooklyn Rink, the performances of so large and capital an orchestra as Mr. BERGMANN directs are well worth attending. Thereupon Strauss and Wagner, Verdi and Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn and Rossini, Adam and Flotow, Jaell and Thalberg and Paganini jostle each other in the most pleasing manner. Not only is the music excellent, but the Brooklyn Rink, from its size and thorough ventilation, is so admirably cool that, on these canicular evenings, an hour spent there is a very near approach to the delights of a true Eastern *kief*. Besides the orchestra, two soloists are heard. Mr. JOSEPH HEINE, a blind artist, does more than excite sympathy by his misfortune, for his tender and delicate execution on the violin elicits the heartiest applause. Mme. HEINE, pianist, has much talent, and she draws from what seems to be an inexhaustible repertory. The present series of concerts closes this evening, but a new series will be commenced tomorrow, when, in addition to the present attractions, Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN and Mr. FRANZ REMMERI will give their vocal aid.

Theatrical.

BURLESQUE AT WALLACK'S.

The first performance in this country of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON'S new company takes place at Wallack's to-night. Much curiosity exists concerning the merit and attractiveness of the fresh actresses, and Miss THOMPSON has many friends. An uncomfortably crowded auditorium may therefore be expected.

MISS LOTTA'S FRIENDS.

Among the floral offerings laid at the feet of Miss LOTTA, at Booth's, on Monday, was a basket of flowers, whereof the Lotos Club was represented to be the donor. The gift was from Mayor HALL, and it is evidently by reason of misinformation that a contemporary deprives that gentleman of the credit of an act which the Club, we are pained to learn, was so undiscerning and ungallant as to not even suggest. The propriety of expressing, without authority, the opinion in art of about 200 persons, is, however, open to doubt, and we learn that arrangements are in progress to prevent repetitions, and possibly aggravations of the offense. The literary repute of the Club is happily not injured by the style of this tribute.

Relief for Yellow Fever Sufferers at Buenos Ayres.

Contributions received by ALEX. CHRISTIANDER, No. 88 Park-row, toward the relief of the sufferers from the ravages of the yellow-fever plague, at Buenos Ayres, South America, up to Aug. 15:

A. Brigham, Reid Mount, Penn.....	$2
C. Bliss, New-York City.....	1
Mrs. P. R. Connolly, New-York City.....	25
G. Shiz, New-York City.....	1
D. Appleton & Co., New-York City.....	250
Timothy Jeter, Bethlehem, Penn.....	10
James Lyon, Oswego, N. Y.....	5

THE FALL TRADE.

Present Aspect of Business Affairs in the Metropolis.

Prospects of the Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Grocery, and Boot and Shoe Trades.

We give below a statement of the condition of the dry goods, clothing, hardware, and grocery trades, &c., of this City, at the present time, with the prospects of the Fall trade, so far as can be ascertained from reliable sources. Stocks are generally heavy, the importations exceeding by many millions of dollars in value those of last year. Ease in the money market has doubtless been one of the main causes of this large increase in the quantity of foreign goods landed at this port:

DRY GOODS.

The trade in dry goods is commencing very early this season, and the prospects are excellent for a good business. The jobbers are now in the City, and actively engaged in selecting goods, and all the wholesale houses are busy day and night in filling the various orders. Some of the prominent dealers say that the prospects are better than they have been since 1865, and that from every quarter the indications show a business even larger than it was during that prosperous year. Woolens and cotton and linens are advanced in price, but these advances have stimulated trade to a great extent and the confidence which tradesmen have in the future of the country, induces them to purchase even more largely than they ever have done before. The advance in Cotton has given the southern dealers plenty of money, and in fact enriched the South, so that no attempt is is made to curtail supplies, which was formerly the case. The advance in woolens has also stimulated the North in the same degree, the liberal supplies thus obtained, added to the great ease in money which has characterized the Summer months, have given an impetus to trade which is seen in the crowded warehouses and the long lines of drays, loaded with goods, which are observed at every export line in the City. The trade has commenced about a month earlier than usual, and in the course of about a fortnight or a month, the full effect will be observed, but it is believed that the dry-goods business will be found at the close of the year to have been more prosperous than any which has preceded it for the past ten years.

THE CLOTHING TRADE.

It is yet too early in the season to give a fair statement of the prospects of the clothing trade, but it is safe to say, even thus early, that they will be good, and that the wholesale dealers will get rid of the immense stocks which they have manufactured during the Summer, and now have on their shelves. Woolens are high in the City, but the recent advance has been taken advantage of by country dealers, who, collecting the small lots of wool in their vicinity, have bartered them off for manufactured goods, and are thus enabled to undersell even the wholesale manufacturers. The probability is that articles of woolen goods will be cheap all over the country for the remainder of the Summer months, but an advance will doubtless follow the wool clip, and after that those of the dealers who are short of a stock will probably experience a rise in the value of raw material. The jobbers and wholesale dealers are now loaded up with stock and waiting for buyers. Every train from the South and West brings its quote of purchasers and the hotels are filled. Day by day customers enter the stores of the wholesale dealers, examine the stock and dicker, and then retire to return the next day to give their orders. The styles of clothing are pretty much the same as last year, and but little change is made in the material.

HARDWARE.

The trade look forward to doing a good business this Fall. The attendance of out-of-town buyers is respectable, though not as large as last year, and sales so far are satisfactory. It has been generally anticipated that the Convention of manufacturers and others, which is to meet shortly, will fix the price of nails, and this probably has had the effect of deterring purchasers from coming forward, but so far as can be ascertained, the Convention does not intend to meddle with prices at all. Orders for stoves are said to be unusually backward, and the stocks of this article are large. For cutlery and bronze goods there is quite a brisk demand, the prices remaining unchanged. Stocks of tools are accumulating. For the heavier goods the demand is uniform. The immense increase in our railroad enterprises has greatly stimulated the demand for rails and for such hardware as is used in the construction of rolling stock, and in these departments no slackness is complained of. Within the last two or three years a very large quantity of second-hand rails have been shipped from Great Britain. They are manufactured into "frogs," ties, &c., and are said to be admirably adapted for the purpose. They usually go out West.

The sales of hardware to the South were very small last year, owing to various causes. This year, as the crop prospects are said to be good, it is believed that the trade with this section of the country will be greatly increased, and that there will be a heavy demand for tools and agricultural implements.

GROCERIES.

Most of this trade is done on written orders. Buyers do not trouble themselves to come to the City to inspect before purchasing, but send on their orders by mail. The importations of foreign goods are very large, indeed; particularly of wines, fruits and spices, and still larger quantities are said to be on the way. Last week the importations of all merchandise at this port, other than dry goods, amounted to $5,650,676, against $2,885,299 last year. For the present year, to date, the importations amounted to $235,895,811, against $179,411,804 in 1870. A poorer business was done with the South in 1870 than for several years previously. The holders of cotton stuck to it tenaciously, and consequently they had no money to lay out in groceries or any other kind of merchandise, and they were heavy losers by their ill-judged action. This year the crops in the South, though the reports are somewhat contradictory, will be, it is thought, good. On the whole, the prospects for a fair Fall trade in groceries are thought to be promising.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

It is a little too early to make predictions as to the Fall trade in this class of goods. It is quite certain that there are far fewer buyers in town now than at this time last year, as a visit to our hotels and larger boarding-houses sufficiently proves, and as a general thing the trade do not seem to anticipate a rush of customers. In the finer class of goods trade is steady, but not brisk. This branch of the trade is less dependent on the fulness or scarcity of the crops than the others, and consequently it varies but little from year to year. For coarser goods the demand is not large, and altogether the anticipations are that the Fall trade will certainly not be better, if as good, as last year's. Prices are unchanged.

FANCY AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

A small trade is being done in this class of goods, just about sufficient to keep the clerical staffs of the large houses employed. The stocks are heavy and well assorted, but there is no reason to believe that they will be greatly reduced this season. As the cooler weather approaches it is hoped, however, that buyers will visit the City in larger numbers. The importations of this class of articles is not so large as that of last year, when it was entirely overdone.

How An Armorer Got His Money.

A recent incident in the Controller's offices proves that the officials congregated there have imbibed a wholesome fear of the TIMES. Mr. CHARLES BERCHT, a worthy German citizen, who is Drum-major and Armorer of the Fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., had a bill of $375 against the county for services during last year in the latter capacity. It was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors, and he was provided with the proper vouchers. Mr. BERCHT went to the office of the Controller to get his money. But he soon found that an honest claim had little chance, and he was put off again and again on the plea that there were no funds to meet the bill. After several visits one of the clerks approached him with an offer to cash his claim at a discount of ten per cent. Mr. BERCHT then saw the imposition that had been played upon him, and became indignant. "You sees," he exclaimed, "der gounty owes me $375, and if I no gets $375 I goes right away mid der TIMES and gets brinted what dieves are apout here." With that he started out, but the clerk hastily called him, and intimated that he thought it possible the bill might be paid. "Vell," answered Mr. BERCHT, "if I gets my money it is all right." He was then told to bring his Colonel to identify him, and he would be paid. His wrath broke out again: "I sthands no more of dish fooling. You knows me vell enough as I is armorer from der Fifth Regiment. I goes right away mid der TIMES." Again he started, but was seized by the clerk and his claim instantly paid in full.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

From Chicago to Cheyenne.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1871.

KOSSUTH once said: "WATT, with a steam-engine, has blotted the word 'distance' from the dictionary." This I recalled with a new and vivid realization yesterday morning, when I woke from my first sleep in Colorado, in full sight of the Rocky Mountains, and thought almost with awe of the vast plains and the strange rivers which lay between me and the familiar city of my last month's sojourn. In the notes of travel which I hope to have the honor to write for the TIMES from these to me "fresh fields and pastures new," I shall, without attempting to deal much in statistics, ignore the depressing fact that greater travelers have gone before me—TAYLOR, and GREELEY, and BELL, and BOWLES, and RICHARDSON, and COLFAX—and have written wisely and eloquently. I shall try to forget the fact myself, for thus only can there be an approach to freshness in the simple and hurried story I shall tell.

We took the Rock Island route from Chicago, and went through with great comfort, in a palatial car—by no means lacking in luxury, though wanting the magic name of PULLMAN. This Rock Island Road runs through a rich agricultural region, suffering somewhat, however, at this time, from the drouth. There was about one train more of the "Pacific" than the "Express," as it stopped in a kind and obliging manner at every little station. At one of the smallest and loneliest I noticed a solitary trunk put off—a handsome and huge affair, that seemed oddly out of place there. In a few moments a group of rough men and boys were gathered about it, regarding it with singularly curious yet serious looks, as though they suspected it of containing a dead body, or an infernal machine. The most desolate of these stations is enlivened by the presence of children, not always well-behaved, not always cleanly, but merry and wide-awake. At one, however, I saw only a woman sitting at the window of her little unshaded house, with her face supported by her hands—a pale, worn, despairing face, though youthful, looking out, through long locks of spiritless yellow hair, at the world going by. "Mariana in the Moated Grange" is not, to my mind, half so desolate a picture as was this. At another station two women stood on the platform, looking with a friendly inquisitiveness into each car as it slowly moved past. When ours—the last—had gone by, I heard one exclaim dolorously and wonderingly, "Not a soul among 'em all what I knowed!"

This station life on the prairies of Illinois and Iowa has essentially all the loneliness of pioneer life, without its dignity, its adventure, its wild freedom. Rich should be the domestic compensations for those who endure it.

A perpetual wonder and delight to me were the vast grain-fields unrolling their mighty expanses of green and gold. The bright, fresh, billowy pasture-lands of Iowa, in the neighborhood of Omaha, so like the English "downs," were very beautiful to me, and the greater part of that afternoon's journey through Nebraska, along the Platte River, I remember as a series of charming pictures. Omaha somewhat disappointed me. It has not so busy and thriving a look as I expected. They say it has slackened its wild pace considerably during the past year. It had grown too fast—had, in fact, outgrown its original seven-league boots.

Just out of Omaha we saw a freight-train partially loaded with a hideous cargo—a lot of dirty, lazy, greasy-looking Indians and squaws—and, at one of the stations where we stopped for water, we encountered a tall Pawnee, in a flaming red shirt and a peculiarly airy fashion of "breeks," that garment being slashed, with nothing inserted in the slashes, and with several pendent portions fluttering in the evening breeze. His hair was arranged in three long chatalaine braids, hanging gracefully down his back. He was a "Pashaw of Three Tails," not counting the before-mentioned tags of drapery. He announced himself as a physician, and, with savage ingenuousness and love of symbols, he carried a bow and arrows. His patients knew what they might expect. These native gentlemen give a wild flavor to the scene, but on the whole I think I prefer the antelope and the prairie-dog. I suppose these lands of the Platte Valley can hardly be called "plains;" but though not arid and desolate, they are sufficiently lonely and sombre. We learn that this was the very "Valley of the Shadow of Death" to thousands of poor emigrants in the early days of California emigration, and in the fearful cholera times. It may be that before the locomotive came to invade with irreverent noise and hurry this haunted ground, to mock at poor perturbed spirits, and whistle them down the wind, a seer might have beheld, any dreary, star-lit night, ghostly trains, moving silently, slowly along by this low, dark river, might have seen white, still faces looking out of ghostly wagons, drawn by ghostly horses and oxen, noiselessly treading over the old track—over the level graves. Some of the new settlements seem wondrously thriving, drawing much of their sustenance from an agricultural district small, and, apparently, most unpromising. In one town I noticed beside the inevitable church and school-house and hotel, a bakery, a blacksmith's shop, a lager-bier saloon, a billiard-hall and a circus-ring. Thus gradually do the blessings of civilization creep over this vast, barbarous region.

After so long a dry season I was agreeably surprised by the very moderate amount of dust we raised as we dashed along. I have been far more annoyed by it in a single journey from Washington to Philadelphia than I was on all this Union Pacific Road. And what dust we encountered was destined to be speedily laid, beaten down, annihilated. The day had been fiercely hot, and toward night there were welcome indications of a thunder-shower. I watched through every stage of the slow and majestic preparation for what proved to be the grandest storm I ever witnessed. At sunset the clouds in the west and south-west assumed singular shapes, fantastic, yet threatening—grand, yet grotesque—some fitfully radiant, with half imprisoned splendors; some black, as though crammed with tempests. Low down in the horizon began the first glancing and quivering of the lightening—the prelude to the great display. It was like light skirmishing before a general engagement. Some two hours, I think it was, before *that* came on in its full sublimity and awfulness. A storm in the Alps, when

——"from peak to peak
Leaps the live thunder."

were a mere guerrilla fight to it. There were those on the train that night who had seen many a fierce storm on sea and prairie, but never a one like this, they said. Never surely was there so stupendous a stage for the display of nature's fire-works as this vast open heaven or this immense level plain, lonely, and bare and desolate. What to this was the "blasted heath" of *Macbeth*, or that on which *Lear* and *Edgar* wandered, in "night, and storm and darkness." One could have read SHAKESPEARE "by flashes of lightning," without the aid of a KEAN'S fiery acting. And oh, *such* lightning! Sometimes the whole western sky was one vast wall of flame; then again, all was deep, dense blackness, till suddenly, in one solitary spot, the "inky cloak" of night was ripped open, showing its lining of fire. Sometimes, almost from the zenith the lightning was let down in a zig-zag chain, like a burning ladder, on which one could fancy fallen angels descending. Sometimes it fell in a river, a cascade of blinding light. Then again, it seemed to come up from the earth, like an eruption—an infernal fountain. It seemed as though all the red demons of the Plains had mustered there in the West to bar our way over their old hunting-grounds, with fire, and tumult, and tempest; yet all the while our train went boldly plunging into the very heart of the storm. During the first hour the thunder was not very heavy—was scarcely heard, indeed, above the rumble of the train—but at last it came, clap after clap, peal on peal, till many were terrified, and one poor English lady, used only to moderate insular thunder, utterly prostrated and appalled, was thrown into violent nervous spasms. Here was a bit of tragedy—the awful storm on the wide prairie—the crash and dash, the rush and roar, without and within, that poor sufferer writhing and moaning in half-conscious agony. There were to care for her two anxious, well-disposed women, but the most calm and effective, and not the least pitiful of her helpers, were men—two or three gentlemen up to that hour perfect strangers to her. How beautiful this noble, helpful, human kindness seemed to me I cannot tell. But the inevitable touch of comedy came in duly. A young person of color—a child's nurse, of the sort to whom the whole establishment is wont to give way—came dashing up to the front, with a most awe-inspiring air of professional importance, calling out: "Jest you let *me* get to her, missus! I knows what to do. It's conwulsions. I've seen ladies in 'em a heap o' times, and a heap wuss dan dis yer lady. I nussed a lady what took 'em reg'lar, and used to flop around awful. I couldn't only keep her down by gittin' on her chist, with my two knees. Laws, honey! dis yer is nothin' to *her fits*. But don't let her git her hands and jaws *squnched!* Slap 'em hard, and lay her on her back, and keep her thar!"

In spite of some rash experiments and some mistakes; in spite of the ministrations of "Virginia's dark-eyed daughter," and in reward for much faithful nursing, the lady at last came out of her spasms and slept. When the storm had somewhat abated, we all retired to our luxurious Pullman berths, where no anxieties kept us from sleeping "the sleep of the just." A droll friend of ours used to say, "I like to go to a church run by a good old-fashioned, orthodox minister, for then I can go to sleep and know that all will go on right." Such a comfortable faith one enjoys, such a quiet sense of security, on any railroad presided over by the masterly, watchful, untiring mind of THOMAS A. SCOTT, whom heaven save. In the morning we rose wonderfully refreshed, and emerged under a smiling sky, at Sidney, the breakfasting station. I see that I here jotted down in my note-book, "At this altitude napkins, butter-knives and Christian cooking disappear." But I afterward learned that this meal was hurriedly got up, as it was supposed we would be greatly behind time on account of the storm. And that Sidney is, ordinarily, an excellent eating place. Still the bread I ate that morning sets hard on my memory.

At Cheyenne I left the Union Pacific Railroad with real regret. I had been treated with singular kindness by the officers of the road, for which I beg leave, in your columns, to make my most grateful acknowledgments. There is more than one way of doing even a signal kindness. In this instance, the most considerate, delicate, generous way was adopted. Cheyenne is not an attractive place, but a brave effort is being made to render it less unattractive. Some pretty houses are going up, and some few trees are making a good fight for life with a hard soil and a fierce sun. But I want to see more of the town before I write of it. As the capital of the Territory that has taken the first bold practical step in the matter of woman's civil rights, it commends itself to my heart, certainly. I should rejoice to find it a very Eden, a vale of Cashmere—which it isn't. But it has a long day to work in, and with the energy, the courage, the intelligence, that concentrate at Cheyenne, miracles of improvement may be wrought till beauty shall take the place of dreariness, and shade of glare, and fruitfulness of sterility, and the "wilderness shall blossom as the rose."

Permit me to say that in Chicago, before I left, all along our journey, and here in Colorado, I have heard the strongest, heartiest, manliest commendation bestowed on the TIMES for the grand fight it is waging against the disgraceful corruptions and the evil power of Tammany. If in this far Western region thousands bid you God-speed in your righteous and valorous warfare, what must be the prayer, how fervent and effectual, of the patriotic tax-paying citizens of New-York!

G. G.

SARATOGA RACES.

Preparations for the Fall Meeting—The Horses and their Appearance—Rush of Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

To-morrow is the first day of the second meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association for 1871. No preceding August meeting has had such brilliant promise as this, and there never has been so intense an interest manifested. From eight to ten stables will be represented in the first race; in the second from six to seven; and in the third from seven to nine. All the horses entered are in good condition, and the prospect for good races is excellent. The grounds about the race-course are admirably arranged. All the fences have been repaired and painted. The grand stands have also been put in order, and will accommodate ten thousand persons. The track itself is in the most superb condition. Messrs. MORRISSEY, WHEATLEY, and other members of the Association, give personal attention to the work of leveling, graveling and rolling.

Many persons visit the course early each morning to see the horses trained. This exercise commences at about 6 o'clock and continues until 8. This morning there was unusual excitement, as it is the last training day before the field must be entered and the contest determined. The proceedings are quite interesting. The animals are led out and carefully examined in every part, to see whether all are in perfect health. Then comes the currying and cleaning process. *Longfellow* is in splendid trim. *Harry Bassett* seems a more ponderous beast. He is slower in ordinary motion than *Longfellow*, but when on the track seems to imbibe new life. *Barney Williams* is somewhat like him, but more rounded and plump. He is as gentle as a lamb, but simulates anger. *Alroy* is as beautiful as a Saratoga belle. *Moselle* is a laughing, rollicking horse, neighing for sport, and kicking playfully at all intruders. *Abdel Kader* has a fine, well-balanced body, and limbs like a deer. He is a quiet fellow until started, and then he goes like the wind. *Nellie Ransom*, a sleek, coquettish mare, is quite restless in her demeanor, and has a rare dash and beauty of motion. *Nathan Oaks* is as steady as a Quaker, and minds but little of the ordinary horse etiquette on the track. All these peculiarities are plainly visible as the stable lads run them to and fro over the track. Every motion is watched, and any mis-step or unnatural movement is quickly attended to by the trainers.

The arrivals in the town now exceed by far those of all previous seasons. There are twelve hundred guests at Congress Hall, and thirteen hundred at the Grand Union. A grand full-dress ball will occur at the Congress on Friday.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be serenaded at the Grand Union to-morrow evening. A speech is expected. Yesterday he was entertained by Mr. E. G. SQUIER and a party of friends at Moon's Lake. Gov. English of Connecticut, Dr. Isaac Kip of New-York, Hon. Sherman D. Phelps of New-York, Geo. M. Pullman of Chicago, Senator Doswell of Virginia, Hon. David Anderson of New-York, Hon. William Cauldwell of New-York, Hon. Isaac Dayton of New-York, Gen. H. L. Stuart of Chicago, Judge Casey, of Washington, D. C., Hon. William A. Fowler of Brooklyn, George H. Moller of New-York, Mr. Charles Butler of New-York, are among the latest arrivals. All the trains come heavily loaded.

Sale of Pools in this City on the Saratoga Races.

Pools were sold last night by Dr. JOHNSON at No. 1,187 Broadway, on the Saratoga races to take place today. The pools were sold as follows on the three-quarter mile dash for all ages:

McDaniels	$100	$100
Littleton	78	100
Ortolan	50	48
Frogtown	42	36

Littleton sold 68 to 80 against the field. The pools for the Kenner Stakes sold as follows:

Express	$150	$100
Doswell	135	90
Abdel Koree	75	70
Nathan Oaks	40	35
Field	75	60

For the Summer Stakes, two and a quarter mile dash:

Finesse	$190	$150
Hamburg	180	100
Barney Williams	100	30
Felicity	75	40
Edenton	70	35
Doctor	30	20

Dr. JOHNSON will sell pools at the above number today, at 3 P. M., on the White Stocking and Olympic base-ball game, to be played at Chicago today.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Still Further Charges Against the Quarantine Officials.

Ship-Owners and Importers Ordering Cargoes and Vessels to Other Ports—The Feeling Among the Different Houses—Harbor-Masters' Practices.

Said a very influential and wealthy merchant and ship-owner yesterday to an attaché of the TIMES: "There is no use in trifling with the New-York Harbor extortionists any longer, by means of lengthy memorials to the State Legislature, or windy interviews with the Governor of the State; neither is disposed to protect us. Our only resource now is to have our vessels and cargoes consigned to other cities where there is a chance of fair dealing. We would not murmur were even a moderate system of exaction practiced, but when the plundering is carried on in such a wholesale manner, it is more than the wealth of a Crœsus could withstand."

Another says that there seems to be no doubt but that the baneful influence exerted by the Quarantine Health Officers at Staten Island, and the ten Harbor-masters at this port, is rapidly having the effect of destroying our commerce, so that in a short time our once enormous foreign trade will be but a shadow of its former self. Already arrangements are being made by the large hide importers trading with Pernambuco, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, to enter their imports through Boston and other ports to the eastward and southward. The hide importers say that they can save, in escaping the exactions of the Quarantine, and the no less extortionate charges of the Harbor-masters, more than twice the cost of the freight on a cargo carried six or seven thousand miles from Buenos Ayres, and in consigning their merchandise to Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, it is just as near the buyer as in New-York. They also assert that when it is absolutely necessary that the cargo should come to this port, they will enter it at another, and gladly suffer the charge of railroad transportation to New-York, in order to evade the avaricious grasp of Health Officer CARNOCHAN and the extortionate Harbor-masters of the Metropolis. All the West India importers seem to be thoroughly aroused to the importance of the movement to evade, if not suppress, the harbor exactions. Cargoes of sugar, rum, and molasses, which formerly filled the warehouses of New-York, are now sent to Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Balt'more, or, in fact, any other place rather than this. There is not the slightest doubt, said a gentleman on 'Change, yesterday, that this diversion of trade from this port will continue as long as Dr. CARNOCHAN continues the mal-administration of the Quarantine, and a set of hungry cormorants, represented by their ready agents, the tug-boatmen, continue their illegal exactions. In the coffee trade the feeling is the same, and wherever the representative of the TIMES went the same indignation was expressed. In almost every instance the large coffee importers owning vessels have directed their ships to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, and cargo after cargo intended for the Western and Southern markets is now carried over the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central westward, where before our New-York roads obtained the immense traffic. This fearful cancer is eating, said another prominent coffee man, at the very vitals of our trade, and unless something is at once done, we will lose a rich traffic which years of industry and perseverance have succeeded in establishing. The evil still continues, and it is said that those merchants who have furnished the TIMES with the facts in regard to the Quarantine and Harbor-masters' exactions have been suffering severely through the vindictiveness of the accused. A few days ago the Captain of a vessel, after having been bled outrageously at Quarantine, engaged a steam-tug to tow his ship to Pier No. 36 East River. The tug was not in the employ of the Harbor-master of the district in which Pier No. 36 is located, and when the vessel arrived at her destination, it was found impossible to get a berth until one of the Harbor-Masters' tug-boatmen was employed. The owner of the vessel was forced to pay both parties—$8 only to the first tug-boatman and $25 to the Harbor-Masters' tug, besides a bonus of $75 a month as long as the vessel remained in port. Not forty-eight hours ago a vessel belonging to one of the most extensive houses in this City, engaged in the Brazilian and Buenos Ayres trade, was lying at her wharf ready for sea, yet it was absolutely impossible for that ship to obtain a permit to leave her berth unless a Harbor-Masters' tug-boat was engaged to "break her out" at an exorbitant price.

Further Serious Charges—Violation of the United States Revenue Laws—Spanish Vessels and Their Ballast.

On the 4th inst. the steamer *Sherman*, chartered by the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company to ply between Nassau, Havana and this port, arrived and anchored inside of Sandy Hook. The steamer had about thirty or forty passengers from the Bahamas and Cuba, among whom were Surgeon BARRY, Her Brittanic Majesty's Army; Capt. CORSON, of Bremen, and Mr. JOHN S. HOWELL, a citizen of New-York, resident in Nassau. Mr. HOWELL yesterday informed a TIMES reporter that after the steamer had laid at her anchorage off the hospital hulk at West Bank twenty-four hours, Dr. CARNOCHAN with his steam yacht came alongside and received from the purser a number of cases of brandy, turtles, and other articles liable to seizure through violation of the United States Revenue laws. When Mr. HOWELL spoke to the purser, he replied that it was a shame that such a state of things existed, but that it was impossible to prevent the systematic bleeding, and every one was treated in the same way, all contributing to stock the Quarantine officer's pleasure yacht, which belongs to the State, with every article of luxury imported. Soon after the *Sherman's* arrival, it was reported that yellow fever prevailed, and the vessel was put into strict quarantine. The second officer and two of the crew were taken from the vessel under the plea that they had the fever, but this was not until she had been in port forty-eight hours. Instead of being placed on board of the State steam-tug, and under an awning, an old sloop known as the dead-boat was used to transport the sick to the hospital. They were placed upon the deck, under a burning sun. The steam-yacht, with a quarantine official pleasure party, Mr. HOWELL says, was all the while running over the Bay. After removing the sick from the *Sherman*, our informant says that it was fully three days before the vessel was fumigated. On the 8th inst. the passengers' baggage was fumigated and the next day all started for New-York on the *Fletcher*. Off the Upper Quarantine the *Fletcher* with the *Sherman's* passengers was overhauled and stopped by Dr. CARNOCHAN'S yacht. The Health Officer coming aboard began to examine the passengers. The first person upon whom he glanced was Capt. CORSON, of Bremen, who had recently lost his vessel on the Bahama reefs and was returning home to Germany. The following conversation is said by Mr. HOWELL and Capt. CORSON to have occurred upon the hurricane deck of the *Fletcher* between Capt. CORSON and Dr. CARNOCHAN.

Dr. CARNOCHAN, (pointing to Capt. CORSON)—You have the yellow fever, Sir.

Capt. CORSON—No, Sir, you are mistaken. I have not!

Dr. CARNOCHAN—I tell you, Sir, you have.

Capt. CORSON—I know the condition of my health, Sir, but I should judge from appearances that you are drunk, Sir.

Dr. CARNOCHAN, (very much exasperated, and calling to the Captain of the *Fletcher*)—Here, turn this party back, with their baggage, to the steamer *Sherman*, and have this Capt. CORSON taken to the Yellow-fever Hospital at West Bank, and kept there for strict examination.

Here Surgeon BARRY remonstrated with the Health Officer. He told him that he had been a surgeon for many years in the British Army, and was thoroughly conversant with the yellow fever in all its stages, and, producing his diploma and commission, he defied Dr. CARNOCHAN to prove his statements concerning Capt. CORSON'S health. The efforts of Dr. BARRY to prevent Capt. CORSON being sent to the yellow fever hospital were futile, however, and were only repulsed, says Mr. HOWELL, with bravado and insult.

Capt. CORSON says that soon after he arrived at the Hospital, Dr. CARNOCHAN and three other physicians reached there also, to examine the patients. All the Health Officers, he positively asserts, were very much under the influence of liquor. Dr. CARNOCHAN and another surgeon produced their watches and proceeded to feel the patient's pulse, but owing to the effects of the liquor, the doctor, instead of examining Capt. CORSON'S pulse, examined that of a physician standing by. The count was 130 to the minute by the doctor's time, and the doctor's pulse, but the Captain with his watch only counted eighty pulsations by his own watch and his own pulse. The poor man was kept there, he says, the whole of the next day, (Friday,) and it was not until Saturday afternoon that he was released, and came up to the City. There are hundreds of just such instances of quarantine imposition, but another of a somewhat different nature will suffice to demonstrate the *modus operandi* by which the Quarantine at Staten Island is dealing a death-blow to New-York commerce.

A number of Spanish vessels are now lying at the Lower Quarantine, which have come here in ballast from Cuba and West India ports generally, for the purpose of obtaining freights for Europe. They would have brought full cargoes had not the enormous quarantine charges to which they would have been subjected far exceeded the amount they would have received as freight money, involving them in debt actually, for carrying the cargo to this port.

When Dr. CARNOCHAN saw that there was no cargo aboard, and consequently no opportunity for a rich haul for his lightermen and stevedores, it is said that he actually compelled the vessels to discharge their ballast and purchase other from one of his agents for two dollars a ton.

The above are authentic cases, the gentlemen giving the information being of the highest standing both socially and commercially, and are willing, they say, to make affidavits to the correctness of their statements. In the meantime the Health Department at Quarantine remains perfectly indifferent to the serious charges made against it, and the only satisfaction thus far obtained from its chief is the same characteristic bravado-like reply so frequent with Mr. TWEED: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

More Testimony of Experts and More Diversity of Opinion—Early Termination of the Inquest.

At 9¼ o'clock yesterday morning Coroner KEENAN continued the investigation into the cause of the *Westfield* explosion, in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. The following testimony was adduced:

CHARLES H. HASWELL was first sworn. He set out by reading an elaborate report of the examination which he had made of the boiler of the *Westfield*, shortly after the explosion; this report, he said, had been already submitted to the Investigating Committee appointed by Supervisor LOW, and read and examined by them; he remarked that he would wish to make a few observations in addition to what he had already stated on the occasion of his former examination. Iron of a homogeneous and ductile nature, in his opinion, would not suffer to any extent which involves danger from the effects of explosion or contraction; he thought were the boiler of the *Westfield* of this homogeneous and ductile nature the cracks discovered on it would never have been found to exist; so far as the explosion was concerned it was merely a matter of time, and in his opinion had the boiler not exploded on the day it did, it must unquestionably have exploded next day or the day after; he attributed the disaster to three causes:

First—The man who rolled that iron should have never allowed it out of the yard wherein it was manufactured.

Second—The man who struck that iron—he meant the boiler-maker—should have reported to his employer that it was not in good condition, and deficient in quality for the purpose to which it was intended to be applied.

Third—If the engineer or driver, as he should more properly call him, knew his business correctly—that is, if he were an intelligent man—knowing that the boiler was nine years old, he would have immediately suspected that there was danger, considering that he was carrying twenty-seven pounds of steam; and an intelligent engineer would have made a thorough examination of the boiler.

The witness was here asked a series of questions by a juror, and in reply stated that he was of opinion the boiler was sure to explode some time; he meant at no distant date; and if it had not exploded that day, it would surely have exploded next day or the day after; the discovery of the crack was a matter of very great difficulty, and, in his impression, it could only be detected from the inside; the only way to discover such a crack was by a delicate sounding of the inside when the boiler was empty; the chances of explosion would have been diminished by a more rigid inspection; such an inspection to secure the positive security of the boiler from blowing up was a matter of actual necessity; witness then said that the inspection should have been a periodical occurrence, and the present system of boiler inspections was not by any means up to the mark; he did not, however, like to interfere in any way with the duties of the present Board of Inspectors; he was here asked if in case it were a fact that his testimony would lead to the discovery of something which would obviate the danger of such a sad occurrence, would not he willingly give such testimony? he replied he unquestionably would; in case he were called upon to perform an inspection, he would go into the boiler; he considered the hydrostatic test objectionable, inasmuch as it injured the boiler in the long run; with the present staff of ignorant engineers employed, he didn't see how the hydrostatic test could be done away with; he thought that in case a body of educated and expert engineers were employed, there would be no necessity for such a test; he didn't think that there were more than five intelligent engineers in the whole Harbor of New-York.

THE GAUGE MANUFACTURER.

A. S. ASHCROFT was then sworn, and testified that he was a manufacturer of gauges and safety-valves; he had calculated the probable pressure of steam on the *Westfield* from the quantity of coal which was admitted to have been consumed on board; the result of this calculation was the forming by him of a conclusion to the effect that it would require five such valves as were employed on the *Westfield* to keep down such a pressure as was known to have existed at the time the explosion took place.

AN ENGINEER OF THE FERRY.

The next witness examined was THOMAS CONNOLLY, who deposed that he was an engineer in the employment of the Staten Island Ferry Company; he had charge of the *Westfield* on the day before the explosion took place; he was charged with the repairs of the vessel; ROBERTSON, the engineer of the *Westfield*, and he were firemen together some sixteen years ago; he should deny the allegation made by ROBERTSON to the effect that he had graduated under him as an engineer; he was certain that there were no indications of a leak on the boiler of the *Westfield* on the day previous to the explosion; he never saw more than twenty-six or twenty-seven pounds indicated; last Fall the *Westfield* boiler was completely overhauled, and, in addition to patches and other repairs, it had new legs put into it; witness put three or four patches on the boiler two years ago; he never used a hammer during his investigations, and never saw a hammer used, except on one occasion.

MR. VANDERBILT'S TESTIMONY.

WM. W. VANDERBILT was then sworn, and testified that he was an engineer, and had made an examination of the boiler after the explosion; he considered that the iron of which the *Westfield's* boiler was constructed was of a fair medium description; during his examination he discovered a crack, and thinks it must have been there for a long time; he hadn't the least doubt but that the rupture commenced in the defective sheet. The witness at this stage of the proceedings, by direction of the Coroner, pointed out the defective sheet to the jury, and explained some matters connected with it. He added: The flaw could not be discovered by interior examination, as it was too close to the flue, where the man could not get; he thinks it might have been discovered from the exterior by a light sounding, in case the boiler were empty; there was a slight oxidation of the outside of the boiler, to the extent of eight inches, which showed a leak, and which a careful person might have discovered, as no other portion of the boiler showed oxidation; the interests of ship-owners are more in favor of incomplete inspection than of complete, as a thorough and complete inspection would be productive of much inconvenience and loss of time to the companies.

ANOTHER EXPERT.

HENRY GARNER testified that he was a mechanical engineer, and resided at Hoboken; he didn't examine the boiler of the *Westfield*, and hadn't seen the wreck of the vessel; from the testimony of the engineer, as adduced at the inquest, he believed there was not sufficient space to accommodate the steam, and he therefore believed the boiler would have exploded even if it had been perfectly sound; in addition, he merely added that he didn't believe in the hammer test. The remainder of the witness' testimony was unimportant.

At this stage of the proceedings, (12½ o'clock,) Coroner KEENAN adjourned the further hearing of the inquest until 9½ o'clock this morning. The Coroner, at the same time, announced that the case would close today.

PERSONAL.

M. Athanase Josue Coquerel.

Among the passengers from France by the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company's steamer *Pereire*, yesterday, was M. ATHANASE JOSUE COQUEREL, son of the famed Protestant pastor and Representative of the people, who died, in Paris, in 1868. The present M. COQUEREL, who was born in 1820, enjoys considerable repute in Europe as a minister and publicist. Like his father, he has been the champion of all ideas of religious liberty and philosophical toleration, and his conferences have repeatedly caused much excitement among orthodox Protestants. In 1864 the tone of moderation which pervaded his critiques of M. RENAN'S *Life of Jesus* caused him to be involved in many difficulties, and in the month of May in the same year, the Paris Consistory suspended him from the exercise of ministerial functions. As his conferences were continued, it was reported that their cost was defrayed by the Liberal Protestant Union. M. COQUEREL'S intentions in visiting the United States are not known.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Nearly Complete Returns of the Vote—An Estimate of the Remainder.

The Louisville *Commercial* of Monday morning has official returns of the vote for Governor in ninety-one counties in Kentucky, which show the following result:

1871.		1868.	
Leslie	110,718	Stevenson	105,228
Harlan	78,336	Baker	20,205
Dem. maj	32,382	Dem. maj	85,023

The *Commercial* says: "In the twenty-four counties yet to hear from BAKER received 5,429 votes. At the same time STEVENSON received in the same counties 9,184 votes. HARLAN'S vote is within a fraction of being four times that of BAKER in the ninety-one counties reported, and, as there are but a few colored people in the counties yet to hear from, we multiply the vote of 1868 by two, and we have 10,858 additional for HARLAN, or a total of 89,194.

Leslie's vote in the 91 counties reported	110,718
Stevenson received in the 24 counties yet to hear from	9,067
Allowing a gain of	2,000
Leslie's total vote	121,785
Harlan's total vote	89,194
Democratic majority	32,591

Attention should be given to the vote in Trimble County, which is officially returned as follows: LESLIE, 841; HARLAN, 34. In 1868, Gen. GRANT received thirty-three votes in that county. Our information is that there was not a single colored vote cast in that county. Such voters were deterred from attending the polls. We thus begin to comprehend the large majority given to Gov. LESLIE."

Another Probable Murder.

Early yesterday morning JOHN MCCOY was passing through Seventh-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, when he was struck by a brick on the head, and injured so severely that his wounds will probably prove fatal. Police Capt. BURDEN, who witnessed the occurence, ran in the direction from which the missile proceeded, and discovered PATRICK CONROY and ANDREW BRIEN running upstairs in an adjoining tenement-house, having pulled off their boots so as to create no noise. He pursued and arrested them both as they were about going on the roof. They were arraigned before Judge Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE TYNE BOAT CREWS.

A Test of the Merits of the Renforth and Winship Crews—What the Second Tyne Crew is Capable of.

The fact that a second Tyne crew—composed of WINSHIP, TAYLOR, SADLIER and BAGNALL—will compete at the coming aquatic carnival at Halifax has already been announced, but few are aware of the wonderful excellence of WINSHIP'S men. About six weeks ago they rowed at a regatta at Newcastle-on-Tyne against the champion crew, with the following result, as recorded by the Newcastle *Chronicle*:

Jas. Perry, John Bright, R. Chambers, James Renforth, (stroke;) ——, (cox.) white; No. 1 station. 1
James Taylor, John Martin, Robert Bagnall, Thomas Winship, (stroke,) Thomas Wilson, (cox.,) blue and white; No. 2 station. 2

This was undoubtedly the contest of the occasion, and the most intense excitement was manifested by the thousands of spectators on the shore and in the boats as to the result. WINSHIP'S crew were the first to put off from Mr. ROBERT GIBSON'S boat-house, at Scotswood, in their own four-oared boat. As they took their seats they were loudly cheered, and these demonstrations were continued as they rowed leisurely down to the starting-point at the head of the Meadows. RENFORTH and his colleagues embarked from the inclosure a minute or two afterward in a splendid new boat belonging to the South Shields Rowing Club, the use of which had been generously placed at their disposal. The champion and the rest of his crew also came in for an enthusiastic reception, which RENFORTH acknowledged in his own peculiar way. Both crews looked remarkably fit and well, and when their respective partisans had had the opportunity of observing and comparing their condition, speculation went on heavily at five to four on RENFORTH'S four, a few of those who hitherto had followed the champion turning round and backing WINSHIP'S crew, on the strength of the victory in the pair-oared match on Thursday. When the two fours arrived at their stations, the tide was just upon the turn, but was not actually flowing down. Amid most painful excitement, the two crews took up their positions at the moored boats at 2:56 o'clock, the champion four having the north or inside berth, while WINSHIP'S crew lay at the south side station. When the signal of the starter was given, RENFORTH'S crew were the most prepared for it, and got the first cut at the water, which sent their boat at once to the front. Although they rowed very unsteadily at the onset, and raised a lot of spray from their oars, they brought great power to bear upon the craft in which they were seated, and in the first fifty yards took a lead of half a length. The supporters of the favorites were now in ecstasies, and many were the exclamations that the race was about to be a perfect runaway. This belief, however, was a complete mistake, for WINSHIP, having now steadied his men wonderfully, with a brilliant spurt changed the aspect of affairs by dashing up level with the champion's four. In the next hundred yards both crews settled down earnestly to racing, and, encouraged on by the shouts and cheers of their enthusiastic partisans, every nerve was strained and every muscle extended to bear upon the question of the lead. Two hundred yards from the start, however, WINSHIP'S crew, rowing a quicker, lighter and more elastic stroke, shot the nose of their boat in advance of that of the champion's four. It was now the turn of the Taylor party to chuckle over the prospect, and they had every reason to do so, for WINSHIP'S crew, continuing at their work with unabated vigor, increased their command to half a length as they rowed to the Paradise Brick-works. At the west end of the quay, opposite this manufactory, the non-favorites, with a fine dash of speed, and pulling as regularly as clock-work, improved their position by half a length; and continuing well out in the stream, steered an admirably straight course. By this time the champion's crew had settled to the work before them with a fine steady swing, and with a grand spurt reduced the lead of the light weights to half a length. A tremendous struggle ensued for supremacy past Paradise Quay and along the fine stretch of water from that point to ROBINSON'S Brick-works, where WINSHIP'S crew having effectively replied to the efforts of the champion and his supporters, led by three-quarters of a length. RENFORTH, however, put his men to it again, and in the next few strokes decreased the gap to half a length. A little above the brick-works last mentioned, WINSHIP'S crew came out more into mid-stream, and now commenced to steer an indifferent course compared with that of RENFORTH'S four, who went as straight as an arrow, and kept rowing on with tremendous resolution. A little above Benwell Ferry-boat Landing, and approaching the bend in the river, the champion called upon his crew for an extra effort, and the response being readily given by every man in the boat, they at once shot up alongside of WINSHIP'S four. For a few paces further on they took stroke and stroke together, but RENFORTH'S men then dashed half a length to the front with lightning speed. Putting on tremendous power and rowing in grand form, they steadily drew away, and in the next fifty yards improved their advantage to three-quarters of a length. WINSHIP'S four in the next eighty yards sprinted gamely; but the champion's crew still continued in possession of their lead of three-quarters of a length, and a finer sight was never seen. The champion was now tearing at his work as no other man can do, and at the east end of the inclosure his crew led by a length, the boat traveling much steadier than that occupied by WINSHIP'S crew, which now began to rock, and it was palpable that MARTIN, who had been in difficulties from the ferry-boat landing, was thoroughly beaten. In spite of this state of affairs, however, WINSHIP'S crew made another grand effort half way up the inclosed ground. RENFORTH'S four, however, responded with a still finer effort, and rapidly increased the advantage to a length and a half. WINSHIP'S four were not to be shaken off, and setting down to another spurt opposite GIBSON'S boats, unmistakably showed that, so far as they were concerned, they did not believe the race was over yet. RENFORTH, however, held a very different impression, and rowing with one hand, held up the other. BRIGHT followed suit, and at the finish the champion's crew won easily by a length and a half, amid the cheers of the spectators. Time—7 minutes.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

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MARRIED.

CONDIT—CARY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 15, at St. Andrew's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Henry B. Cornwall, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, CHARLES L. CONDIT and HELEN IDA CARY, daughter of Hon. Jeremiah E. Cary, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, Mrs. S. W. BALDWIN, in the 72d year of her age.

HADDOCK.—At Sing Sing, on Monday, Aug. 14, HARRY ARTHUR, son of Arthur H. and Mary M. Haddock, aged 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Monday, Aug. 14, GEORGE BRADFORD ROGERS, only son of the late Bradford and Eliza Rogers, in his 34th year.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Steers, No. 321 East 124th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Huntington, Long Island, for interment.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Wilcox, eldest daughter of Abner Mellen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 17 Park-av., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LOVING, BUT UNLOVED.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Oriel Window.—Jeanie Deans.—Norna.—The Templar's Fate.—Betrayal of Amy Robsart.—The Lillies.—By the Fountain.—The Token Scene.—"Only the Young Lord's Velvet Cap and Matted Sable Plume."—Sir Walter Scott.—Fac-simile of Part of a Stanza from Marmion.—Abbotsford, from the North Bank of the Tweed.—Scott's Library at Abbotsford.—Loch Katrine.—Dryburgh Abbey.

THE ANGEL OF THE HOUSE.

FAILURES IN KINGCRAFT.

THE AMERICAN BARON. By the author of "The Dodge Club," &c.

CHAPTER XXV. Seeking for Help.
CHAPTER XXVI. The Avenger on the Track.
CHAPTER XXVII. Face to Face.
CHAPTER XXVIII. Torn Asunder.
CHAPTER XXIX. Found at Last.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—"Ethel Obtained a Pair of Scissors." "Tonitruendum est Malum!" "Inglis Milor, I sall haf youair Life." "One Arm went Around Her."

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ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Annual Meeting of the British Association—Inaugural Address of Sir William Thomson.

Edinburgh Correspondence of the London Echo.

For the third time since its institution, exactly forty years ago, the British Association for the Advancement of Science assembles in the Scottish capital, and the session, which begins today, (Wednesday, Aug. 3,) promises to be one of of the most successful that the itinerant Parliament of Science has yet held. Last year's meeting at Liverpool was exceptionally successful as regards attendance, the total number of members and associates enrolled having amounted to 2,878. Yesterday 1,300 tickets were issued, and today the number has been increased to 3,000, being nearly double the number issued in 1838, when the Association last met in Edinburgh. To-morrow, and on the following day, a large influx of members and associates may be expected, as only about two-thirds of those attending previous meetings presented themselves at a corresponding period in the session. At a preliminary meeting of the General Committee of the Association this afternoon, which was largely attended, the officers of the various sections were appointed, and other routine business was transacted. This year anthropology has been so far recognized as to be allotted a department under the Biological section, but this does not satisfy the anthropologist, and a very amusing protest and claim were put forth in behalf of this branch of science by Dr. KING. This gentleman delivered a very excited speech in favor of the establishment of a separate sub-section for anthropology, which, he argued, was the most popular of all the subjects discussed by the Association.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Association was formally inaugurated to-night by the delivery of an address in the music hall by Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S. After glancing at the origin of the Association, and paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of Rev. WM. VERNON HARCOURT, "The Law-giver of the British Association," Sir JOHN HERSCHEL and Prof. DE MORGAN, the President, proceeded to call attention to the important services rendered by the British Association, and to outline the results of the researches that have recently been made in the branches of science with which his name is most specially connected. National monuments to HERSCHEL and FARADAY, "the more humble in point of expense the better," were required, said Sir WILLIAM, amid great applause, "to satisfy that honorable pride with which a high-spirited nation cherishes the memory of its great men," for "the nation would not be satisfied with anything, however splendid, done by subscription." To me it was amusing, though by no means satisfactory, to hear a man so eminent and able as Sir WILLIAM THOMSON recommending his colleagues that GEORGE III. was "a zealous amateur of astronomy," and that "a manuscript book still exists filled with observations written into it by his own hand." It was not evident, however, what kind or degree of importance Sir WILLIAM attached to the fact, and it was stated in a part of his speech sketching what had been done by the State to forward the study of terrestrial magnetism and meteorology. It will be seen that Sir. WM. THOMSON strongly advocates the establishment of a British Year-book of Science, similar to the German *Fortschritte*, and *Jahresbricht*, and urges the Association to undertake the work. In connection with this proposal it may not be out of place to recall the fact that the British Association itself was suggested by the migratory scientific Congresses that had been held in Germany for many years previous to its institution. There are many passages in Sir WM. THOMSON'S address of great public interest and importance, which I cannot notice here, but it is the peroration that will attract most attention. "The science of science," said the President, toward the close of his speech, "consists in inferring antecedent conditions, and anticipating further evolutions, from phenomena which have actually come under observation." What, then, he went on to inquire, does science teach us in regard to the origin of life on the earth? The answer was not definite and final. Following up Prof. HUXLEY'S address last year, Sir WILLIAM THOMSON declared that he was prepared "to adopt it as an article of scientific faith, true through all space and through all time, that life proceeds from life, and from nothing but life." But he is not ready to accept the Darwinian theory in its entirety, as may be seen from the following sentences with which his speech was closed:

BIRTH OF VEGETABLE LIFE.

"Did grass and trees and flowers spring into existence by a fiat of Creative Power, or did vegetation, growing from seed sown, spread and multiply over the whole earth? When a volcanic island springs up from the sea, and after a few years is found clothed with vegetation, we do not hesitate to assume that seed has been wafted to it through the air, or floated to it on rafts. Is it not possible, is it not probable, that the beginning of vegetable life on the earth is to be similarly explained? Every year thousands, probably millions, of fragments of solid matter fall upon the earth—whence come these fragments? What is the previous history of any one of them? Should the time when this earth comes into collision with another body, comparable in dimensions to itself, be when it is still clothed as at present with vegetation, many great and small fragments, carrying seed and living plants and animals, would undoubtedly be scattered through space. Hence and because we all confidently believe that there are at present, and have been from time immemorial, many worlds of life besides our own, we must regard it as probable in the highest degree that there are countless seed-bearing meteoric stones moving about through space. If, as at the present instance, no life existed upon this earth, one such stone falling upon it might, by what we blindly call natural causes, lead to its becoming covered with vegetation. I am fully conscious of the many scientific objections which may be urged against this hypothesis, but I believe them to be all answerable. I have already taxed your patience too severely to allow me to think of discussing any of them on the present occasion. The hypothesis that life originated on this earth through moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world may seem wild and visionary; all I maintain is that it is not unscientific. From the earth stocked with such vegetation as it could receive meteorically, to the earth teeming with all the endless variety of plants and animals which now inhabit it, the step is prodigious; yet, according to the doctrine of continuity, most ably laid before the Association by my predecessor in this chair, (Mr. GROVE,) all creatures now living on earth have proceeded by orderly evolution from some such origin. Sir JOHN HERSCHEL, in expressing a favorable judgment on the hypothesis of zoological evolution of natural selection, that it was too like the Laputan method of making books, and that it did sufficiently take into account a continually guiding and controlling intelligence. This seems to me a most valuable and instructive criticism. I feel profoundly convinced that the argument of design has been greatly too much lost sight of in recent zoological speculations. Reaction against the frivolities of teleology, such as are to be found, not rarely in the notes of the learned Commentators on PALEY'S *Natural Theology*, has, I believe, had a temporary effect in turning attention from the solid and irrefragable argument so well put forward in that excellent old book. But overpoweringly strong proofs of intelligent and benevolent design lie all round us, and if ever perplexities, whether metaphysical or scientific, turn us away from them for a time, they come back upon us with irresistible force, showing to us through nature the influence of a free will, and teaching us that all living beings depend on one ever-acting Creator and Ruler."

Reading of the Death-Warrant to a Woman.

Sheriff ALBERT, of Baltimore, on Saturday was called upon to read to LEAH SCARBOROUGH, a colored woman, convicted of the murder of her infant child, the death-warrant, signed by the Governor. The *American* says:

"About 4 o'clock, accompanied by WM. H. PERKINS, Esq., President of the Board of Visitors to the Jail, and WM. F. MCKEWEN, Clerk of the Criminal Court, the Sheriff proceeded to the jail. LEAH SCARBOROUGH was brought from her cell to the reception-room and seated in a chair. The Sheriff, in the presence of the above-named gentlemen, and also of JAMES H. IRVIN, Warden of the Jail, the subordinate officials and the reporters of the daily papers, read the fatal document. The doomed woman during the reading of the instrument preserved the same stolid composure which had characterized her since the perpetration of the act for which she is to suffer until the Sheriff named the day upon which she is to be executed, when her stolid indifference gave way. In a moment she seemed to realize the terrible nature of the doom which awaited her, and she gave vent to peroxysms of grief painful to witness, crying out in her misery for God to have mercy upon her. She wept very bitterly, and was utterly unable to give any heed to the kind injunctions of the Sheriff, who was visibly affected by the scene in which he was compelled by his position to be a participator. The Sheriff and Mr. PERKINS visited her afterward in her cell, but found her too much prostrated to listen to the advice they desired to offer her. Since her conviction every kindness has been shown her by the Warden and officers of the jail. Her meals have been furnished from the Warden's table, and only such restraint placed upon her as will insure her safe keeping. The sentiments of all who have come in contact with her seem to be that she was mentally unable to appreciate the nature or consequences of her crime, and deserving of the commiseration of the community. This is coupled with a decidedly hostile feeling against the real author of her misfortunes, a well-known white citizen of Baltimore, who, after having seduced her, has left her without a cent or a word of sympathy to endure all the terrible consequences of her first great error. An effort is being made to secure a commutation of her sentence. The Board of Visitors of the Baltimore City Jail have unanimously signed an application with this end in view. It is said that Judge GILMOR, of the Criminal Court, before whom she was tried, also favors a commutation of sentence.

RUSKIN'S DREAMS.

The Art Critic's Investment in the Creation of an Earthly Paradise.

In the current number of *Fors Clavigera* an announcement is made by Mr. RUSKIN that he has received the money for some property which he sold in the beginning of the year, and that he has resolved to give £1,000 to the public. He has requested his man of business to invest that sum in consols, in the names of two men of honor. Mr. RUSKIN thus describes his plan of dealing with this sum: "I will tell you a little more of what we are to do with this money as it increases. First, let whoever gives us any be clear in their minds that it is a gift. It is not an investment. It is a frank and simple gift to the British people; nothing of it is to come back to the giver. But, also, nothing of it is to be lost. The money is not to be spent in feeding Woolwich infants with gunpowder. It is to be spent in dressing the earth and keeping it—in feeding human lips, in clothing human bodies, in kindling human souls. First of all, I say, in dressing the earth. As soon as the fund reaches any sufficient amount, the trustees shall buy with it any kind of land offered them at just price in Britain. Rock, moor, marsh or sea-shore, it matters not what, so it be English ground and secured to us. Then we will ascertain absolutely the best that can be made of every acre. We will first examine what flowers and herbs it naturally bears; every wholesome flower that it will grow shall be sown in its wild places, and every kind of fruit-tree that can prosper; and arable and pasture land extended by every expedient of tillage, with humble and simple cottaged dwellings under faultless sanitary regulation. Whatever piece of land we begin work upon we shall treat thoroughly at once, putting unlimited manual labor on it, until we have every foot of it under as strict care as a flower-garden; and the laborers shall be paid sufficient, unchanging wages; and their children educated compulsorily in agricultural schools inland, and naval schools by the sea, the indispensable first condition of such education being that the boys learn either to ride or to sail; the girls to spin, weave and sew, and at a proper age to cook all ordinary food exquisitely; the youth of both sexes to be disciplined daily in the strictest practice of vocal music; and for morality, to be taught gentleness to all brute creatures, finished courtesy to each other, to speak truth with rigid care, and to obey orders with the precision of slaves. Then, as they get older, they are to learn the natural history of the place they live in—to know Latin, boys and girls both—and the history of five cities: Athens, Rome, Venice, Florence and London. Now, to what extent I may be able to carry this plan into execution I know not; but to some visible extent, with my own single hand, I can, and will, if I live."

UTAH.

The Territorial Election on Monday, 7th inst.—How the Mormons Voted.

The Territoral election in Utah occurred on Monday, Aug 7. How it was conducted in Salt Lake City the *Tribune* of that place, which calls loudly for a registration act, describes thus:

"It was in every sense one of the grandest farces ever witnessed on the American Continent. Men, women, children, aliens and non-voters were allowed to deposit their ballots without challenge, or in spite of challenge, in the city, and outside the corporation limits, what was done we do not know. Here the outrages on the rights of American citizens and the palpable violation of the law and common sense were so numerous that it would require more space than we can afford to simply detail them. Bishops high in the Mormon Church led to the polls girls of fifteen or sixteen years of age, and offered them ballots, which were accepted by the Judge of the election, and deposited in the ballot-box. Hundreds of votes from aliens who had never troubled themselves to apply for their papers from "that Government"—the United States—were received when the ballots of American-born citizens were refused. The Police were particularly active in hustling Liberals, while they carefully supported Mormons, engaged in distributing tickets at the polls. Later came the citizens from Sessions, and other settlements near the city, who did not forget to obey counsel, or, in other words, to support at the polls the Church candidates. It is but charitable to suppose that they refrained from voting on their return to their homes; but be that as it may, they had no right to vote outside of their respective precincts, and their coming to the city to exercise their right of franchise, wears on the very face of it a suspicious hue.

"The vote polled, numbering nearly 4,000, is of itself sufficient evidence to prove that many hundreds voted who were not, in the eye of the law, justified electors. The Liberal Party, certainly, failed in an important degree to exercise that censorship which was requisite to prevent the Church party from playing their old game. We think, however, that in most instances they refrained from voting for each number of the family and for the mules and wagons. But as a partial offset to this dereliction of duty in guarding the polls, the Liberals made a pretty general turnout, and testified in a remarkable manner to their unity of purpose in sustaining good men when once in the field. It was hoped that the Church party would be magnanimous enough to accord to their opponents the privilege of appointing one of the judges of the election in each precinct, but such was not the case, the Judges, as usual, were all on one side."

The Canal Revenues.

The receipts of tolls from all the canals, for the first week in August and the total receipts for the season, compare with the receipts for the corresponding periods last year as follows:

Receipts first week in August, 1871	$161,857 94
Receipts first week in August, 1870	87,171 74
Gain	$14,686 20
Total receipts 1871	$1,323,720 80
Total receipts 1870	1,161,711 64
Total gain	$162,017 66

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* thus comments upon these figures: "Those who looked for a vast increase in the revenues of the canals from a continuation of the low-toll sheet the present year will not be gratified with the above exhibit, which certainly does not show any very remarkable advance in that direction. But it should be remembered that this increase in receipts does not adequately represent the increase in the actual business of the canals. That, as we have frequently demonstrated, has been very encouraging indeed to those who believe that the State is more deeply concerned in retaining her commercial supremacy, especially in the carrying and handling of breadstuffs, than she is in squeezing out the largest possible receipts from tolls."

The Bennett Insurance Case—Bennett and Briggs Surrendered by their Bondsmen.

SAMUEL F. BENNETT and EDWARD S. BRIGGS were surrendered by their bondsmen to Sheriff EVANS, of Syracuse, on Friday. Later developments in the case are given by the Syracuse *Journal* of Saturday evening, that paper saying:

"When BENNETT'S New-York creditors learned the decision of the referees in the case of TEFFT, assignee, against the insurance companies, they immediately dispatched their attorney, JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., to this city, with instructions to inform the bondsmen of BENNETT and BRIGGS that the bonds of indemnity between the creditors and bondsmen were annulled. The bondsmen thereupon made a surrender as stated. Hon. GEORGE A. HARDIN, of Little Falls, one of BENNETT'S counsel, was telegraphed, and on arriving here went to the office of his associate, Mr. SEDGWICK, when a lengthy consultation was held, at which BENNETT and BRIGGS were present, also their bondsmen and Mr. PHILLIPS, the nature of which has not fully transpired. It is, however, certain that BRIGGS spent the night in a cell at the Court-house, but BENNETT was again bailed temporarily and allowed to go home. Mr. PHILLIPS stated publicly that new evidence has been found, upon which an appeal from the decision of the referees will be based; and the counsel for the insurance companies declare that they are also in possession of facts which were unknown at the time of the trial, more damaging than any yet proven. Mr. PHILLIPS will have a consultation with the New-York creditors, when they will determine whether to renew their guaranty to the bondsmen, and if they should conclude to do so, BENNETT will remain on bail. A day or two will determine the question. BRIGGS will doubtless remain in confinement till his trial in the September term of Court."

Fortunate Recovery of a Diamond.

The Boston *Transcript* tells a story of the remarkable recovery of a valuable diamond by a gentleman engaged in the lumber business in Maine. It says:

"In April of last year, while working on his boom of logs on one of the streams of the Kennebec, having on a shirt, the stud-hole worn large by service, he saw his sparkling brilliant fall from his bosom, strike the log, and glide quietly into the swift current below. Determination to regain it overpowered the regret of his mind. He kept his loss where his stud should have been—in his bosom. Sounding the depth of the water, he found it to be about seven feet; he then decided to wait till the summer drought should bring the stream to its lowest ebb, and taking accurate measurement of the place, by the bearings of rocks and trees on shore, allowing eighteen inches for a change of direction by the current, he left his treasure to compete with the dace and shiner, in fascinating the river mermaid, and returned to his Massachusetts home. The September following, six months after the loss, the river being then at its lowest point for the season, the undaunted lumberman started for his diamond. The river still of logs, covering the place, had been cleared and shipped, and now only a few inches of water trickled over where the stud fell. He took with him a large tin colander, the holes of which were of a size to hold the prize, if found. He had determined to work a fortnight, before giving up the gem as lost, and to have all the river bottom to go through his handy kitchen strainer. He made his first dip of gravel and water, as nearly as he could calculate, eighteen inches down the current from where it struck the surface of the stream, seven feet above. And a lucky dip it was, for at the bottom of the pan lay the lost gem, bright and sparkling as when it came from the jeweler."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Steam-Boiler Explosions—The "Gas" Theory Exploded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer in your issue for Monday, who dates from Brooklyn, "F. P. M.," plainly advocates the impossible dogma that water may be and is decomposed in steam-boilers into its constituent gases, hydrogen two volumes and oxygen one volume. It is surprising that any person who knows enough of chemistry to write with so much general intelligence as this correspondent has done, should fall into so obvious and important an error as this, in asserting that it is possible to decompose water into its elements in a steam-boiler. Regard the facts for a moment and see the absurdity. Clean and bright metallic iron, if heated to redness out of contact of air, will decompose vapor of water, evolving hydrogen gas, but holding the oxygen in close union with itself. Not an atom of oxygen can be set at liberty by this decomposition, it is all engaged by the iron as fast as it is removed by the iron from the water. In fact, the iron simply replaces the hydrogen of the water, and the hydrogen alone is evolved. A simple equation shows this better than any other form of words, remembering that chemically speaking water is *hydric-oxide*, and that the iron after it decomposes the water and acquires its oxygen becomes *ferric oxide*, thus:

Factors, used—Water or hydric-oxide *plus* iron.
Products formed—Ferric-oxide *plus* hydrogen.

Plainly, therefore, this simple statement vanishes all mystery and nonsense from a problem of the extremest simplicity. Nothing but hydrogen can in any case be set free in such a case, and the case as it stands is not the common case, but the very rare one of a surface of clean metallic iron presented red hot to the vapor of water. But even this extremely improbable case is one of no significance whatever in view of the question, What causes the explosion? For, in the first place, hydrogen gas, if the boiler was full of it, cannot explode any more than water can. Only when mixed with oxygen, in explosive proportions, can it explode; and, as we have shown, there is no oxygen there. Moreover, even in the extremely improbable case of clean metallic iron existing in a boiler at a suitable temperature (red heat) to decompose water and evolve hydrogen, how long could this state of things exist, and how much hydrogen would be evolved? The reply is easy and complete. As soon as a thin film of oxide of iron (ferric-oxide) was found, the action would cease entirely, and the quantity of hydrogen produced would be entirely too small to have the least significance in any sense. Let us hear no more of this irrational and vague talk about the explosion of steam-boilers from "gas!" "F. P. M." is not the only writer or witness who has brought out this crude and often refuted notion since the *Westfield* explosion. It is simple nonsense to speak of it, and only tends to confuse the public mind and draw off attention from the real causes of these direful disasters. In my opinion there can be no doubt that the *Westfield* burst her boiler from sheer stress of steam upon a weak shell. Just that and nothing more. The only wonder is the disaster had not happened before. This was no explosion in the sense so often seen in the terrific explosions which have blown so many Western steam-boats into atoms and thrown engine boilers like huge projectiles through the air squares away, demolishing buildings in their path. It seems from the evidence to have been simply a heavy thud with an escape of the boiling water and scalding steaming. It was simply a bursting outward of the shell over a weak spot. "F. P. M." correctly distinguishes between such disasters as this and the class of explosions properly so called, so far as he writes simply on the fact. When he comes to explain the cause I differ with him entirely. In my opinion after a long course of familiarity with all the facts involved and many experiments, I am satisfied that the only true and sufficient cause of steam-boiler explosions, is to be found in low water in the boiler, allowing some parts of the fire surfaces to become unduly heated. The opening of the throttle valve of the engine under such conditions is the signal for the instantaneous foaming up of the low water before perfectly quiet, when under a constantly increasing steam pressure, is now in the superheated parts and surfaces convert the foaming water with such explosive violence into vapor that no boiler can stand the strains, and before the engine has made a complete revolution the fearful crash comes which rends boilers and ships with fatal vio ence. There is no need of falling back from the true, the sufficient and the probable upon the tempting but untenable ground of conjecture and ignorance; to ascribe the hidden powers of darkness, whether in "explosive gas" or some other figment of the imagination, when we have in the irreconcilable vapor of water and the limited tenacity of iron a full and easy solution of all the phenomena concerned. That the *Westfield* disaster was such a one the least flash of reason, I think, to sensitive person who has read the evidence can for a moment suppose; and our only alternative is to accept the other explanation which the best witnesses on the examination have sustained. Alas! if the inspection had been thorough and severe, or the rule-of-thumb experience of the ignorant but well-meaning engineer had been replaced by a little wholesome intelligence, that fearful calamity need not, and probably would not, have happened. CHEMIST.

To Young Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope that you will allow me through the columns of your valuable paper to say a few words to the young men of this City, to try and see if they cannot be awakened more fully to the situation of affairs, and to impress upon them the necessity of action. I wish to speak specially to them as one of them, and because they as a body are so neglectful of their political duty. It is truly a thing to be lamented that they, who are, or should be, most interested, are so slack, and do, or care so little. On whose shoulders is the burden of the debt, now being so largely added to, to fall most heavily? Who are to pay the bonds now being issued so liberally for the benefit of Tammany? Is it to be the Stewarts and Astors of the present day? Think of this thing a little, and question yourself if it would not be better to form and try to prevent this thing before it goes too far. It is on us that the burden is to fall, therefore it is for us to act. Should these men that are filling their pockets and making laws to protect themselves in their stealing be allowed to remain where they are? Why, in twenty or thirty years from now we will be taxed so high to pay interest on these bonds that there will be no such thing as living or doing business in our now loved and boasted-of Metropolis. New-York will be bankrupt, and the work we are now doing to form business relations for a future day will all be lost through our criminal neglect of our political duty. I am not able to find words to express my feelings on this subject, and I hope some one that has a greater supply of them, and can use them more forcibly, will take up this subject and give it the attention it deserves.

By giving this poor expression of my feelings a place in your columns, you will confer a great favor on one who feels as though something can and must be done to drive the thieves who are robbing us without check—if not to Sing Sing—from their present high positions.

A YOUNG MAN.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1871.

Shades and Carpets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Appreciating your efforts to bring the members of the Tammany Ring to disclose the particulars as to where the money has gone, I perhaps can give you a little useful information in regard to Mr. ANDREW J. SMITH, shade manufacturer, of Grand-street. I know from personal experience, being employed at different times by him, that for the last two years he has been almost constantly making white shades for WM. M. TWEED'S mansion at Greenwich, Conn.; also, the Americus Club-house at Greenwich: Mr. INGERSOLL'S, Mr. GARVEY'S, and lately, Mr. WOODWARD'S house at South Norwalk, and WM. M. TWEED, Jr.'s, house up-town; also, Mr. INGERSOLL'S Fifth-avenue palace. He has been constantly employed making these shades in WM. M. TWEED'S house at Greenwich. He made six hundred fine white shades. Do you, or any one, doubt who paid for these shades, or do you doubt whose money has built these houses at Greenwich, and at South Norwalk, and the great Americus Club-house on the Sound?

Only a few years ago nearly all these men who figure so largely in this Tammany Ring were men of small means, living in the Seventh Ward, and men not known outside of their immediate neighborhood. Mr. INGERSOLL lived for many years in East Broadway, and as far as education goes knows very little except what he has learned since he became a pupil of the great Boss. But ANDREW J. SMITH is not rich. He has received a good price for the work he has turned out, but beyond that you must go back to the other members of the Ring, who have employed him, and then you will surely find the thieves. A READER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

Our Dirty Streets—How to Breed a Pestilence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The shameful manner in which the pavement in Broadway is being laid by the Gas Company has already been noticed in your journal. Will you now note the fact that the dust in the streets (Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, for example) when swept up is not carted away? In the avenue named the sweeping machines brush all the dirt into the gutters, and there it is allowed to remain. What is the legal remedy? Is it the Corporation Counsel alone who can bring the contractors or others before the Courts? or can any tax-payer sue for breach of contract in an infringement of corporation laws. If the latter, what a chance for some young lawyer to distinguish himself, who would give his time and services. There would be plenty of honest tax-payers to pay the Court fees. Why not sue the New-York Gas Company for damages, and the street-cleaning contractors for malfeasance in office? Not having the means to pay for this information, and fearing that the rich men are made richer to hold their tongues, or whitewash the "powers that be," is my apology for troubling you.

A POOR TAX-PAYER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is said the reason why our streets are not cleaned of garbage and filth is that the Treasury of the City is bankrupt and have no funds to pay workmen. If such is the case I would recommend that WILLIAM M. TWEED, who was so generous as to contribute $50,000, last Winter, to the poor of the Seventh Ward, give a like amount toward cleaning the streets of New-York, which for filth are unequaled in the United States, if not the world, and oblige

MANY CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

The Controller and the Mayor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a pamphlet volume of the laws of the State, affecting interests in the City and County of New-York, passed by the Legislature of 1871, and printed by the Board of Aldermen as Document No. 4, will be found the last act amending the charter, at page 204, and designated as chapter 374. The title is "An Act to amend an act entitled 'An Act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York,'" passed April 5, 1870. Section 12 of this last act, passed April 18, 1871, amends section 35 of the charter so as to read as follows:

SECTION 35. The chief officer of the Finance Department shall be called the Controller of the City of New-York, and he shall be appointed for a term of five years by the Mayor. The appointment of a Controller of the City of New-York made during the year 1870 by the Mayor, is hereby confirmed. The Mayor shall fill any vacancy in the office of Controller by appointment for a full term of five years. *The Controller shall report to the Mayor once in ninety days the name of every person in whose favor an account has been audited, with the decision of the Auditor upon the same, together with the final action of the Controller thereon;* and also such further information in relation to the finances of the City as, in his judgment, the public interests may require.

Where are the reports required by the portion of the foregoing section in italics? Is there any doubt about the duty imposed upon the Controller by that section? Has it been fulfilled? If not, why not? LEX.

P. S.—Neglect to perform such duty is a misdemeanor. (R. S., 5th ed., vol. 3, page 979, sec. 53.)

The Tammany Republicans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The intelligent portion of the community has known for years that Tammany was robbing us, but until your figures were published this knowledge had no effect. The same is the case now with regard to the Republicans that hold office under Tammany. Every one knows that HANK SMITH, MANIERRE and SANDS hold office under and eat the bread of Tammany. There is no man or paper receiving pay from Tammany that the Republicans should not know about. Tell us the whole truth, and we will make the Tammany Republicans tremble at the approach of the next State Convention.

GEO. S. MCWATTERS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1871.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, no business was done. Brokers, as a general thing—that is, those of them who are in town—report no change in the conditions of the market, with the exception of a little inquiry for up-town improved lots. Messrs LYNCH & CAMP report the sale of seven lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, to WILLIAM P. MCBRIDE, for $3,350 each—a very low price.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 233, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by WILLIAM E. HARTMAN, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only 1 mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Sinbad Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. & J. LOCKWOOD, No. 123 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN VOORHIS, No. 675 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 251 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbray, Thos. B. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PELHAM, Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York—A valuable farm of about twenty-four acres, large house on high ground, modern style dwelling, with all the usual out-buildings belonging to a first-class property; accessible to two depots; very desirable as an investment. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broad way, 9 to 4; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND ON THE south-west corner of 56th-st. and Madison-av.; 45 feet on 56th-st. and 100 feet on Madison-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SABES, No. 122 West 102d-st., or No. 565 Madison-av.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 106th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on 30th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only, for three years, on reasonable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW building in process of erection south-west corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av. Inquire of J. & W. MOIR, No. 315 Hudson-st.

TO LET—WORKSHOP, 26 FEET FRONT, 46 deep, very light, $15 per month. No. 8 Extra-place. Inquire of C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD City house in a first-class locality, valued from $50,000 to $75,000, for which part payment to be made in a valuable plot of eleven acres of land situated near Harlem Iron Bridge and Southern Boulevard, with large prospective increased value. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ABOUT 10 lots suitable for the erection of a large manufactory, located either on the east or west side. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 160 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

S. B. GOODALE, NO. 8 WEST 22D-ST., Fifth-avenue Hotel, possesses unsurpassed facilities for renting or selling desirable City property; office location central and convenient; owners now seeking responsible tenants or ready purchasers should send in at once description and location of property.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, a first floor of four or five rooms; rent about $30 or $35 per month; best reference given. Address J. P. M., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

HAVE NOW OPEN FULL LINES OF

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
DOMESTIC SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

THESE GOODS WERE PURCHASED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE, AND ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 23d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 449, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 4, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging or appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and conveyed to the said parties named in said deed, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on said bonds should not be duly paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, or either of them, on the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold as provided in said deed; and whereas, the said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

E. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 16, at 11½ o'clock, on pier No. 10 East River:

35 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,062 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Balance cargo *Lucy*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
800 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex *Wyoming*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement. JAS. W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13 | Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin........$130, gold. | Cabin........$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold. | Second cabin.... 80, gold.
Return tickets, cabin..............$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..................150, gold.
By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.......$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets..................$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..............................Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC..............................Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..............................Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC..............................Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.........$75 | Steerage..........$30
To London........... 80 | To London............ 35
To Paris............. 90 | To Paris.............. 38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DAURE........Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAU........Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE........Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT........Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., Aug. 19 | Assyria.........Wed., Aug. 16
Britannia.....Sat., Aug. 26 | Alexandria....Wed., Aug. 23
Europa.........Sat., Sept. 2 | Iowa............Wed., Aug. 30
India...........Sat., Sept. 9 | Ismailia.......Wed., Sept. 6
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7½ A. M.
ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARLHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....................Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....................Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARD....................Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....................Aug. 31
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, Aug. 16
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at *a good and substantial profit.*

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast **Coal and Iron Mines** belonging to the said Company. For sale at **90** and interest by

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of **one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres** of the most valuable **Lumber Lands in Michigan**, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.
The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its office in Chicago, on the 29th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST IN GOLD, AT FIVE OR SIX PER CENT., AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870........	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property........	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan........	$5,481,662 00
Total value........	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876........		$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.		
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for........		600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $23?,478 34.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.		
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for........		300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.		
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.		
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to.......		1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn........	$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand........	325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say....		235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds

OF THE

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full **PROTECTION** against **LOSS** by **FIRE, THEFT,** or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........ 892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over.... $16.000.000
Price **90** and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds;
also,
New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFICATE of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 2, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

PERSONAL.

LETTUCE COMELY.—WRITTEN POSTer mastery eagle speed toy toast foster theism levee. Small prosperous joyful daring.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.
CAPITAL..............................$200,000
SURPLUS..............................180,000
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Aug. 18 to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; can bone and lard; lived for one year in her last place, where she can be highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic Servants, City or Country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH maid, who understands her business perfectly; cuts, fits and makes dresses; a middle-aged person; she understands waiting on an invalid lady; best references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS—READY in families, Summer-houses &c., for cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, house-workers &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PLACE to take care of children and do light house-work. Apply at No. 345 West 35th-st.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 515 6th-st., between Avenues A and B, bakery.

A NUMBER OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH, German and Irish servants, capable and reliable, will be found at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; understands fluting, and can do up linens, &c., in superior style; best City reference. Call or address No. 233 East 46th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as lady's maid, or care of an invalid lady, or go as nurse; can do dress-making and plain sewing. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

AS HOTEL-HOUSEKEEPER—AN active Englishwoman accustomed to the duties; is well recommended. Call or address No. 147 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH girl in a private family, to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 166 Avenue A, of C. SYREEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; best of reference. Apply at 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work or sewing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 563 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; an excellent baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; unobjectionable references. Call or address No. 206 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; can be trusted; or will assist in chamber-work; good reference. Call at last employer's, No. 321 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 23 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONAL coachman, a Swiss French, speaking English, and has all the knowledge of horses, of dressing and training them, and understands the care of harness; has best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman, gardener, groom or farmer; is willing to make himself useful; has nearly two years' reference from his last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a strong, willing young Englishman; understands farming in all its branches, plowing, mowing, milking, &c.; best of reference and is not afraid of work. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; City or country; thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City references which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 46 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN years of age, employment; first-class references given. Address FRANK, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) A situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; is willing and obliging; good references. Call or address No. 309 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, single, a situation in a private family; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st., or No. 334 6th-av. J. K., waiter.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Address E. G., Box 111 Post-office, Morrisania, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING-HOUSE, two smart, intelligent boys; must reside with parents; salary first year $100. Address, in own handwriting, with reference, IMPORTER, Box No. 1,228 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-house, a smart, intelligent lad for office work; salary $100 the first year. Address Post-office Box No. 2,322, stating age and references.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOKSTORE, well acquainted with the City business. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

STAIR-BUILDERS WANTED, TWO good men. Apply at No. 138 East 41st-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. CLARA A. ALMA (CLARA ANTONIA, late of San Francisco,) business and medical clairvoyant, No. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., opposite Grand Hotel.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY fine gentleman's road horse, 15.3¼ hands high, mahogany bay, eight years old, good style and action, excellent traveler, and of great endurance; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Seen at BRIGGS' stables, No. 141 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SORREL MARE, six years old, 15¼ hands, warranted sound and kind, free and stylish driver, fit for wagon; would suit a gentleman, or lady, or doctor; must be sold. Call at No. 86 King-st., in the butcher-shop.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BAY horse, 15¼ hands high, seven years old; extra fine under the saddle, and a splendid driver; warranted sound and kind; also, a basket phaeton, nearly new. Nos. 15 and 27 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD CANADIAN PONies; used together for two years; sound, kind; 15 hands; will sell cheap, separately or together. No. 204 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, SIX years old, 15¼ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, suitable for doctor, express or family use, at No. 537 West 28th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, single or en suite; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR board for families and gentlemen. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. F. FROST, A. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, next house to St. Mark's Hotel, in Tompkins-av.—Elegant rooms to let, with or without board.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF CULTURE, without boarders, who are willing to receive, en famille, a young lawyer tired of hotel life, may reply to advertiser; he requires a large, comfortable room down-town, register heated, gas, bath privilege and plain food. Address QUIET GENTLEMAN, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALDEN M. BUTTERFIELD and CHARLES H. GORDON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alden M. Butterfield, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 38 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and second and third meetings of said creditors will be held at the same time and place under the provisions of the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the said act.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au9-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY WESCOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from her debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th July, 1871.
au2-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID M. H. SANDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 28th day of July, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of David M. H. Sands, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 229 Broadway, City of New-York.
au2-law3wW*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 18-HORSE ENGINE AND boiler, with brick setting, pump, heater and connections complete; price $850. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 556 West 27th-st.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-FAMED Miss LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.
The most complete and powerful comedy and burlesque organization either in this country or Europe.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, the new burlesque (written especially for this company) upon the well-known tale of
BLUE BEARD.
BLUE BEARD.
Supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and every member of her new company. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock, with the farce of
GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME.
To avoid the rush at the time of opening the doors, SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

First engagement at this Theatre of the versatile young comedienne LOTTA, who will appear on THIS and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop," SUPPORTED by a POWERFUL COMPANY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 4, With the eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, production of the sensational drama, in three acts, entitled
A LIFE'S REVENGE.
FOURNECHET..............GEO. C. BONIFACE
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
MEG'S DIVERSION and farce of MY SON DIANA.
FRIDAY, Aug. 18, benefit of Mr. G. C. BONIFACE.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE,

BROOKLYN.
Managers..........................Carroll & Lamb
The accomplished artists Miss ANNIE WAITE and W. H. LEAKE, in the great play entitled
UNDER THE WILLOWS.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR,

TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.
The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.
THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.
ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.
The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.
For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

ORPHAN EXCURSION TO ALTURAS.

500 orphan children will be treated to a free ride to the Samaritan's Home, in Alturas, on THURSDAY, Aug. 17.
A blackberry festival free.
Addresses by eminent orators.
Train leaves Erie Railroad Depot, foot of Chambers-st., at 9 A. M. Round trip, 50 cents. Pay on train. Proceeds in aid of the Home. Let good people turn out, and make these little folks glad, for once.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SIX DAYS, COMMENCING AUG. 16.
A very large number of horses, including all the best in America, are in attendance.
Excellent racing is anticipated.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, staunch, sea-going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., leaves Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the Beach, 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also, superior picnic groves and rambles. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at No. 222 West-st.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:15 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th.....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th.....6:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th.....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th 6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th.....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th.7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th.3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th.......3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 2:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR SING SING CAMP-MEETING—The steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 34 (Harrison-st.) every afternoon at 3:55. Returning leaves Sing Sing every morning at 6:50.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 73 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Centenary Anniversary of His Birth.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of His Monument in Central Park.

Speeches of Messrs. Irvin, Wood and Hall—The Banquets at Delmonico's and the Casino—The Day Elsewhere.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir WALTER SCOTT was appropriately celebrated yesterday in this City, by the laying of the corner-stone of his monument, in the most frequented and most beautiful portion of the Central Park. The hour fixed for the ceremony was 4 P. M., but long before that time the members of the Caledonian Club, a detachment of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, several visiting clubs, and some hundreds of our Scottish fellow-citizens, had assembled in the Circle near the Casino, and, looking over this portion of the Park, one might have supposed that "auld Scotia," "frae Maidenkirk to Johnny Groat's," had given up for the time being the larger portion of its inhabitants, for surely never before were seen in this City so many broad tartans, brightly-colored kilts, plumes of cock's feathers, claymores, sporrans, dirks, and bonnets, with broad, good-humored Scotch faces beneath them. But those attracted by the announcement of the anniversary were not all Scotchmen. The fame of "the Great Wizard of the North" is too widely spread to permit of exclusive honor being paid to it by his own countrymen. Hundreds of our own citizens were there, and distant France and Germany, and even Italy, sent not a few of its people to do honor to the great bard's memory.

After reaching the Park by various conveyances, the Caledonian Club, Company G of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, the Brooklyn Caledonian Club, delegations from the Scotch Clubs of Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Hudson County, Pittston, Auburn, the St. Andrew's, Burns and Thistle Societies, and several hundred citizens of Scotch birth assembled in the Circle below the Casino, and at 4 P. M. a procession was formed and marched to the monumental site in the following order: First came Grand Marshal DINGLE, who was followed by eight pipers, headed by the piper of the Caledonian Club, all in full costume. Behind them were two juvenile pipers, who carried instruments of the smallest possible dimensions. Next came about 100 members of the St. Andrew's Society and the Burns and Thistle Clubs, who were followed by the Caledonian Club the members being all in full Highland costume, and preceded by their splendid banner, carried by a stalwart Highlander. Next came a Brooklyn club, then Company G of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Capt. LAING commanding, the tremity of the line being formed by deputations from various out of town clubs and some hundreds of citizens of Scotch birth. The procession wound slowly around the Casino, took the road leading to the Terrace, and thence passed down with pipes playing and banners streaming to the site selected for the erection of the monument.

In the Park.

The day had opened rather inauspiciously, but before the time of the ceremonies in the Park the sun was shining brightly enough to satisfy the most patriotic son of Scotia. The crowd began to collect about the chosen spot in the Park soon after 2 o'clock, and the grounds from that time were filled with wandering throngs slowly meandering thither. The monument will be erected in the centre of a little natural basin not far north-west from the music-stand, and here, hanging from a sort of staging covered in evergreens, was the famous foundation stone, the grand central attraction of the occasion, poised ready to be dropped into the pit which yawned beneath it. Near by was the speakers' stand, and all around were awnings erected for the comfort of the spectators. The hills around were crowded with people. The band was stationed at the north of the speakers' stand an hour before the time appointed for the beginning of the ceremonies. Of course, the music, like everything else which met the eye or ear, was Scotch. "Logie o' Buchan," "Bonnie Dundee." "Ca the Yowes to the Nowes," and others of the sweet old Scotch songs, delighted the assembling crowds. The number of the people would be by no means remarkable in this City of immense crowds, but the throng filled a good-sized spot in the Park to most uncomfortable density, and it was one of the most respectable crowds in appearance ever seen in this City. By the time the whole assemblage had gathered, it had become also one of the most picturesque concourses which was ever shaded by the trees of Central Park. Most of the gentlemen of the Scottish clubs and of the Committees, wore above their fluttering Highland plaid badges, the floral emblem of their sterile northern home—the thistle—and others sported the full Highland dress, which gave a peculiar individuality to the scene.

THE MUSTERING OF THE CLANS.

The distant drumming of the approaching column was heard at the stand shortly before 4 o'clock, and at about that hour there came in sight the pipers, a dozen in number, "lilting away so gaily, oh!" closely followed by the Highland companies in their full uniform, with trews, kilts, philibegs, cairngorms, sporrans, plaids, and a variety of other miscellaneous adornments, such as outer barbarians do not even know the name of, but such as are characteristically Scottish and supremely picturesque. The inclosure about the stone was now filled with a mingled crowd of wearers of the thistle and Highlanders, and a goodly number of notabilities had gathered upon the stage. Young Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, the brother of Lord LORNE, was the object of much interest. RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., Commissioner WILLIAM WOOD, Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., and Mayor HALL sat in front. Scattered over the stand were Dr. CARNOCHAN, ALEXANDER CORSON, ROBERT GORDON, President of the St. Andrew's Society, WILLIAM LINDSAY, Esq., Mr. WATH, Chief of the Caledonian Club, ROBERT MCMACKIE and others.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. THOMPSON opened the exercises with prayer, and the introductory address was made by President RICHARD IRVIN, of the Centenary Committee.

Mr. IRVIN said: Monuments are often the expression of family vanity or national pride, not associated with efforts to lighten the toils and sorrows of mankind, or to increase the sum of human happiness. But we are here to celebrate the worth of a man who was one of the ornaments of humanity. In this favorite city there stands a statue of such beauty that it might have been the conception of the poet himself. From the homage daily paid to that statue, some conception may be gained of the love for SCOTT which prevails among his countrymen, the sculptor is preparing a *fac simile* of that statue, which we shall present to this City to ornament this beautiful Park, and to show that his fame is common to the world, and is as dear to America as to Scotland. When SCOTT passed the boundary of Scotland his fancy loved to revel on the feudal times of the Middle Ages—castles, monasteries and the encounters of the knights. Had he crossed the ocean, totally different scenes would have attracted him as strongly. He who painted so well the past, what would he have said to this grand, growing new world of the present? His heart would have bounded at the sight of such scenery and of this magnificent Anglo-Saxon nation, so rich in present fruition and glorious in promise for the future. To Sir WALTER, WASHINGTON IRVING was indebted for the efforts which cleared the way with the publishers from the commencement of that glorious career which sheds the earliest brightness on American literature, and in many passages of his works, IRVING speaks his gratitude. I do not wish to give his biography; I would only venture upon a personal tribute to the great virtue of the man. He tempted no passion; he compromised with no vice; he was ever on the side of virtue, ever true to the principles of truth and honor. The harp of the north, forty years ago, was broken, and the great minstrel was laid in his grave, and now, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday, we are assembled here, and thousands of others are assembled in other parts of the world, to commemorate the greatness of him who was the literary wonder of his age and an honor and an ornament to human nature in general. [Applause.]

Commissioner WILLIAM WOOD was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. WOOD.

Today in many a city and town throughout the world, celebrations are taking place in honor of the renowned and honored son of Scotland, WALTER SCOTT, to whose memory and undying fame we now erect a fit and proper tribute. Already sixteen commemoratives of the great poet and novelist have sprung up all over the civilized world, and every year adds to the number, and before long old Scotia can utter the proud boast that one of her sons has been honored, admired and loved by all the universe. Though small in number, Scotland's sons have made themselves renowned both in history, letters and war. Always remembering the good old principles of truth, honor and justice inculcated in early youth and growing stronger and stronger as old age advances, the illustrious man whose centenary we are now celebrating was the perfect embodiment of all that was good and noble on earth; innocent and guileless in his life, simple and plain in his way of living, with a heart and purse ever open and ready to assist the needy. His genius and writings were of that peculiar and remarkable kind which attracts the whole heart and mind, and indelibly fix themselves on the memory. His poems have become peculiar to a degree that even the lamented author himself could never have hoped for, and who is there who has not read his Waverley Novels, and, having read them, does not remember them with pleasure. The rare beauty of his style, the wonderful fertility of his imagination, and the pure moral tone of his various writings, stand out in bold relief from the sensational effusions of modern writers. In his early years WALTER SCOTT did not betray much of that profound genius which afterward distinguished him and placed his name high upon the record of undying genius. He was brought up to the profession of the law, after completing a rather desultory course of studies at school, where he was more distinguished for the fertility of his imagination for telling thrilling stories than for any traits of profound and deep learning. He never evinced much taste for his adopted profession of the law, and after four years spent in doing very little, he made his first entry into the literary and poetic world in 1796, by a translation of BURGER'S "Lenore," which attracted considerable attention. Strange that the very year in which the great Ayrshire minstrel, BURNS, retired to the gloom of the grave from the field of his glorious labors, that the star of poetic inspiration should have been taken up by one in every way so worthy to follow in the steps of the noble genius preceding him. From the year 1796 he began his career as a poet, and his productions followed each other fast and quick, showing that immense energy as well as brilliant powers were combined in him. His great hit, however, was the publication of his Waverley Novels, which at once placed him immeasurably above all his literary contemporaries. He began and finished the first of these beautiful novels in the year 1814, and year after year the world was treated to a new production, each vieing with the previous ones in beauty and purity of style and interest in legendary lore. In the year 1820 he was created a Baronet by GEORGE IV., then King. Honors, fame and wealth flowed in upon him, but he received them all with that unassuming simplicity which was the beautiful trait of his character. In 1826 his pecuniary troubles began by the failure of his publisher and printer in Edinburgh, through which he became indebted to the extent of nearly a million dollars. Shortly after his health gradually failed, and in the year 1832 nature's noblest son retired into the grave, his constitution being undermined through excessive work. He died at Abbotsford, where he had erected a splendid pile, which still exists. The speaker here gave several selections from the works of SCOTT which were loudly applauded, after which he said: This day will long live in the memory of Scotland's sons now assembled. Happy and auspicious event which brings Americans and Scotchmen together, both cheerfully subscribing to erect a statue to the memory of genius, men and words. Long may the memory of this day remain fresh in the mind of the many lovely American ladies I see tripping around the green sward, and when perusing the time-beguiling works of our great author, may their thoughts and ours revert to the purity and spotlessness of his life, and the many admirable qualities with which he was endowed, and though we may be unable to imitate his genius, let us follow in his footsteps of morality, virtue and truth.

LAYING THE STONE.

When Mr. WOOD had concluded, amid great applause, Mr. IRWIN received a silver trowel from the Chairman of the site, and went down into the pit, followed by the members of the Club. He then stooped down and dipped some mortar with the trowel from a pail, and dashed it upon the bed upon which the stone was to be lowered. Then Mayor HALL threw on a trowelful of mortar, and each member of the Committee followed and did likewise, amid a most tremendous crushing of the crowd, and remarkably feeble attempts to keep them back. Finally the master mason raised his hat, the men heaved at the groaning windlass, and the stone was swung off and was lowered into the pit. Mr. IRVIN then struck three blows upon the stone, Mayor HALL did the same, and the members of the Committee also proceeded in a similar manner. A copper box containing coins, newspapers and other memorabilia of the times, was then inserted into a cavity in the top of the stone, and another stone was lowered upon it, covering the box securely. Mr. IRVIN then turned to Mayor HALL and said: In the name of the Committee I now present this statue to you, as representative of the City of New-York, and give it into your charge for safe keeping.

MAYOR HALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. HALL replied, taking his position on the top of the upper stone in the middle of the pit:

You have laid the foundation-stone, Mr. President and gentlemen, for a monument to him whose magic pen revivified the traditions and history of Scotland, and made him the real monarch of her long line of romantic limbed Kings. No longer can the American Metropolis be reproached for not memorializing SCOTT. Our municipal traditions show that from his earliest inspired minstrelsy to his last matchless prose—from his youth of chivalric ambition to his age of almost incarnate fortitude—New-Yorkers listened fondly to his every lay, explored every realm of fancy which he created or peopled, and rivaled even Scotchmen in enthusiasm for his private, public and professional career. It is fitting, then, that you should allow New-York, through her representative, to now participate in this ceremony, and to pledge her noblest care of your bountiful private memorial upon this public site. Standing in the presence of so many scholars, I may well be forgiven what otherwise would seem pedantic in now closing with lines of a Latin poet that have before been used in portraying WALTER SCOTT the man:

—Sapiens, sibique imperiosus;
Quem neque pauperies neque mors, neque vincula terrent;
Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores,
Fortis; et in sespso totus, teres atque rotundus,
External ne quid valeat per leve morari;
In quem manca ruit semper Fortuna.

And as we leave the monumental spot let us alliterate this last line, as expressing our wish toward the statue soon to arise:

In quem bona crescit semper Fortuna.

Dr. THOMPSON then asked a blessing, and the ceremony was over. The regiment formed line and marched off to the music of the pipes, and the crowd quickly melted away.

COLLATION AT THE CASINO.

On the termination of the ceremonies incidental to the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, the members of the Caledonian Club, with about one hundred invited guests, returned to the Casino, and there partook of a cold collation. This proved to be quite an informal affair. After the eatables had been disposed of, some brief remarks were made by Mr. McDougll, Hosea B. Perkins, Esq., William Ross Wallace, Capt. Kennedy, Mr. Watt, and others, after which the members of the Club wended their way homeward.

Dinner at Delmonico's in the Evening.

When the Mayor's Latin had been exhausted, and the benediction had been pronounced, the vast assemblage dispersed, and the members of the Committee betook themselves to their respective abodes to dress for the grand evening banquet at Delmonico's. This had been arranged for 6 o'clock in the programme of the centenary celebration, but no guests presented themselves before 7 P. M. The receptions took place in one of the handsomest rooms of the building, that one hung with Venetian leather, brilliant with gorgeous hues, green, scarlet, blue and gold, in fanciful designs. On a table in the centre of the room were some pots of flowers from Abbotsford, sent over by Sir JAMES R. HOPE SCOTT, the present proprietor. There were a noble Scotch thistle, a male fern, a dwarf rose-tree, a geranium and a callosanthus coccinea. Mr. GEO. MUIR SMITH, of Lenox, Mass., sent a large wall-flower, raised from seed obtained in the famous Melrose Abbey, noted by Sir WALTER in his poem of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. On a stand, a little remote from the table, was a fine engraving of the famous novelist, taken from a portrait painted by Sir HENRY RAEBURN.

The banqueting-room was separated from the reception-room by a broad hall. It was a long fine room, handsomely lighted and decorated, with covers set for about fifty guests. At the far end of the room was a fine bust of Sir WALTER SCOTT, with the pedestal draped in delicate chocolate-colored cloth. It stood within the recess of a window, behind the chair of the President, Mr RICHARD IRVIN. Above it were the flags of Scotland and England, the cross of St. Andrew, and the Union Jack. At this end sat Mr. RICHARD IRVIN, with Mr. OAKEY HALL, Lord CAMPBELL, Mr. ARCHIBALD, and Ex-Vice-President MOORE, of the St Andrew's Society, on his right and Mr. WILLIAM WOOD and Judge DALY on his left. At the other end of the room sat the Vice-President, Mr. ROBERT GORDEN, President of the St. Andrew's Association. Seats were retained on his right for Capt. NICHOLSON, of the war steamer *Royal Alfred*, now lying at Halifax, and Mr. PATON. Above these gentlemen's heads waved the standards of England and America, below whose silken folds was an escutcheon, painted on card-board, of the arms of Scotland. These were shield proper *or*, on which was displayed a lion rampant *gules*. The supporters were two unicorns, blanche and guardant, fettered with chains *or*, and supporting two upright standards bearing St. Andrew's cross for the Commons and the lion of Scotland for the King. Beneath was the famous thistle with the proud motto, "Nemo me impune lacessat." Above was the royal crown with the lion crest adopted by WILLIAM of Scotland, surnamed the Lion from that circumstance.

The dinner being ended the band played some lively airs, after which the Chairman rose and proposed in appropriate terms, "The Health of the President of the United States of America." No one responded, but the band played the national air. The next toast of the evening was the health of Queen VICTORIA, responded to by the singing of "God Save the Queen," by Mr. MCKINLEY. The President, then proposed the toast of the hero of the evening, "The Memory of Sir WALTER SCOTT," which was drank in silence. After a selection followed the toast of "American Literature," Mayor HALL being called upon to respond. The Mayor said that it afforded him much pleasure to meet so many gentlemen of the Scotch fraternity, for he found them men of the best stock, true Caledonians, men who could eat their mutton and drink their wine in true Scotch fashion. In responding to the toast of American literature, he felt highly honored. He considered, compared with England and Scotland, that the literature of America was far behind those two countries; it might be said it was in its cradle, but yet, he had no doubt, that in another hundred years America, he felt sure, would be as forward in that particular branch as any other country. New-York, within the last few years had greatly improved, and was improving in every branch year by year. Thirty years ago, when they were now sitting, he played about with other boys at bat and ball. How things had changed since that time. [Laughter.] The City might also be said to be in its infancy as well as American literature. ALGERNON SWINBURNE was a bastard with literature, and such men could not approach such as Sir WALTER SCOTT. The only particular literature of the present day might be said to exist in newspapers. Every one knew what that was, and no one better than himself. The newspapers of New-York were certainly made up of literature after the style of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S writings. He was at one time denounced by a certain editor as being a defrauder, and at another time as having saved a child who was almost drowned. These he denied as both fictitious and false in every way. He gave those present his word of honor that there was no foundation for such a stigma upon his name. Newspaper stories were only romantic tales, but he hoped the time was not far distant when true literature would be predominant here. After referring to WASHINGTON IRVING, COOPER and others, as imitators of the great bard, whose centenary they had celebrated, the Mayor sat down.

A song by Mr. EGGETT followed. "The Literature of Scotland" was then proposed by the Chairman, to which Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON responded in appropriate terms. He said he did not agree with Mayor HALL when he said that all the newspapers were filled with matters of fiction, as it was not true.

The President then gave the health of the Secretaries of different societies. Mr. ROBERTSON responded. Then came the health of Mr. ARCHIBALD, Consul-General, to which he responded, and in return proposed the health of the Chairman, Mr. IRVIN, in flattering terms. Mr. GORDON, Vice-President, proposed the "Land of BURNS, SCOTT, and Cakes," which was drank with much warmth of feeling. Mr. BRAND proposed the health of Capt. NICHOLSON, of the *Royal Alfred*, to which that gentleman replied in a few words. Mayor HALL handed to a letter he had received from a well-known lady, Mrs. HUMPHREY BLAND, containing a lock of the great poet's hair, together with some very appropriate lines, which she presented to the St. Andrews' and other societies as a memento of Sir WALTER. After a few other toasts Mayor HALL'S health was drank, together with that of Chief WATT, of the Caledonian Club, Mr. GORDON and others, and after singing "Auld Lang-Syne," the party broke up at a late hour.

The following letter was received from Gen. MCDOWELL:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 15, 1871.

To John Robertson, Esq., Simon F. Mackie, Esq., and Wm. Lindsay, Esq., Secretaries Scott Centenary Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I regret exceedingly I am unable to accept the invitation of the Committee to be present at the laying of a monument to Sir WALTER SCOTT in the Central Park this afternoon, for there is no one whom I would be so glad to see thus honored. But I am in town only for the day, under an obligation to leave early this afternoon to keep an appointment of long standing.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient, humble servant,

IRWIN MCDOWELL,
Brevet Major-General,
Commanding Department East.

The Day Elsewhere.

LONDON, England, Aug. 15.—The Scott centenary was celebrated today by a banquet in the great hall of the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON occupied the chair as President, with the Duke of MANCHESTER, Lord LYTTON and Dr. RAMSAY as Vice-Presidents. Some 400 persons—all, or nearly all, distinguished in the world of letters—were present. The toasts were much the same as at the Edinburgh celebration on the 9th inst. The day was also celebrated at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and in various towns in Scotland.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 15.—Today is a civic holiday, and business is generally suspended. Caledonian games, a Lacrosse match and numerous exercises take place. The entries for the Caledonian games are very numerous and the list of prizes large. The meeting is expected to be unusually successful. Deputations from the Caledonian Societies of Montreal, St. Catharines and other places are to be present. In the evening there will be an extensive celebration of the Scott centenary. It is also being generally celebrated in all the principal places throughout the Dominion.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The centennial anniversary of the birthday of Sir WALTER SCOTT was appropriately noticed at the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society today by addresses by the President, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, GEO. HILLYER, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and Rev. Dr. WATERSTON. Letters were read from WM. CULLEN BRYANT, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, and others. WALTER SCOTT was elected an honorary member of this Society in 1822.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—The centenary of Sir WALTER SCOTT was celebrated here today by a procession and oration, followed by Scotch games and dancing.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—A meeting of the General Committee on the centenary of Sir WALTER SCOTT was held today in the Continental Hotel. Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL occupied the chair. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, including one for a statue of SCOTT in Fairmount Park.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Scott centennial was celebrated here by a grand banquet at the Tremont House this evening. Among those present were Gov. JOHN M. PALMER, Ex-Gov. BROSS, JAMES W. SHEEHAN and Gen. MCARTHUR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The Scott centennial celebration here was very successful. It consisted of a procession of the local and State societies in Highland costume, and Caledonian games, including races, climbing the greased pole, &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Sons of Scotia here today celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir WALTER SCOTT, by an excursion and picnic down the Potomac.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—The Scott centennial was celebrated here today by a banquet at the Bay State House, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society.

Foster, the Murderer.

Prof. WILSON, Principal of the Jonesville, N. Y., Academy, had an interview recently with FOSTER, the murderer of AVERY D. PUTNAM, in the Tombs. The Professor represents that FOSTER was a member of his school, and appears by the record to have been one of the best pupils in the institution. Prof. WILSON emphatically denies that he ever administered severe punishment to FOSTER. The condemned man, on the occasion of the Professor's visit, recognized Prof. WILSON fully, and was overjoyed to meet him. He declared that it was rum that had ruined him, and manifested the most extreme contrition for the terrible deed of which he stood convicted, falling on the shoulder of his old tutor and shedding the bitterest tears as the memory of his boyhood days at Jonesville came back to him. And after recovering in a measure from his grief, he conversed with Prof. WILSON and Mr. KING about his school days. He said that he had never been the subject of punishment at the hands of Prof. WILSON, and, at the request of the Professor's friends, embodied his statement to that effect in an affidavit. On the contrary, he avowed that he had always been kindly treated at Jonesville, and professed the profoundest respect and the deepest affection for Prof. WILSON.

HENRY BALL, a junk dealer, was committed by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in default of $3,000 bail, on a charge of stealing a quantity of sugar from the schooner *Eva May*, now lying in the East River.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Among the host of those who hold sinecure positions in this City, under Tammany Hall, is the proprietor of a country hotel, more than 100 miles from here on the Hudson. He comes down once a week, and on the first day of every month to "report," but never does an hour's work for the money he gets.

The valorous Col. FISK and the field and staff officers of the Ninth Regiment, accompanied by the regimental band, left on the Troy boat last evening for a visit to Bennington, Vt., where they are to take part in the celebration of the battle of Bennington. A large number of prominent military gentlemen from all parts of the country have been invited, and the authorities of Bennington have made extensive preparations for their entertainment. On the arrival of the officers of the Ninth in Troy this morning they will be received by the Twenty-fourth Regiment, of that place, and after breakfast and a short parade, will be escorted to the depot.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, MARIA DARIAN, of No. 87 Marion-street, was committed for obtaining $37 worth of satin goods from MARCUS SEIDLITZ, of No. 107 Grand-street, on false representations. HATTIE CHRISTIE, of No. 174 Wooster-street, was also held for stealing $450 from FREDERICK A. FLOOD, Racine, Wis., by means of the panel game. JOHN SNESS, of No. 364 Hudson-street, was committed, yesterday, for stabbing JAMES POWERS, of No. 272 Spring-street, in the neck.

The Hebrew Order of Resher Shel Baizel held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was attended by representatives from all parts of the country. The question of life insurance was discussed, and it was agreed to institute into the order a plan by which the family of each member, at his death, should receive $1,000, to be raised by equal assessments on all the members residing in the district in which he had lived.

The newly-formed Société Philharmonique Française, a French musical and vocal organization, at a meeting yesterday adopted a constitution and by-laws, and a committee for vocal and musical entertainments, to be given under the auspices of the Society, was appointed. M. GROUX has been appointed the musical director of the organization.

At the Battery Bath, yesterday, a man apparently about forty-five years of age was taken with a fit while swimming, and soon after died. His body was taken to the Morgue. His hair and whiskers were slightly gray, and he wore a black cork and vest, gray trowsers and white shirt. From a paper found upon him it is supposed that his name was LINDSLEY.

The following men in the Twenty-second Ward are said to hold sinecures under the City Government: ANDREW BLESSING, THOMAS O'NEIL and JAMES MCADAMS. These have been given positions for political services rendered, and the sum paid to them is said to be over $8,000 per annum.

The profusion of ornamental trees forms one of the few beauties of our City, and just now a number of people are in favor of cutting them down, on the plea of unwholesomeness. It has already been abundantly proved, however, that trees are not only beautiful, but very conducive to general health.

FRANCIS MCDONOUGH, of No. 147 West Fifty-second-street, twenty-eight years of age, was two weeks ago, struck on the head by a marble slab which had been accidentally pushed from a fire-escape on the fourth floor, and received a fracture of the skull, from which he died yesterday.

DANIEL MCKIBLEY, aged 12 years, was found yesterday in the Twelfth precinct disabled, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital. It appeared that in escaping, during the previous night, from the Roman Catholic Protectory, in Westchester County, he had fallen and severely injured himself.

CHARLES BRUNNER, who was assaulted by MICHAEL GLOBURN and JOHN SAUNDERS, having been declared to be out of danger, Coroner HERRMAN yesterday released the assailants in $2,000 bail each for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions, to answer a charge of felonious assault.

Some of the docks in the vicinity of Washington Market, and, indeed, further up-town, as far as Canal-street, are in a wretched state of dilapidation. Accidents are frequently happening to horses, and it is not unusual for children to fall bodily through the interstices in the wharves.

The Germans of the Sixth Congressional District held a meeting last evening for the purpose of securing a candidate for Sheriff, irrespective of their nationality, instead of the present Irish representative. The Germans in that district outnumber the Irish in the ratio of three to one.

While some workmen were mending the gas-pipes in the house of Mrs. NICHOLSON, No. 14 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, one of the pipes burst, and a damage of $200 was done to the house. No person was injured by the casualty.

MORRIS PARKER, of No. 236 First-avenue, was found, yesterday, in Twenty-sixth-street near First-avenue, bleeding from a severe cut on the face, caused by some unknown ruffians knocking him through a window on Twenty-sixth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, ISAAC COFF, proprietor of the livery-stable in Twenty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, was held in examination on a charge of stealing a horse, valued at $2,000, from JOHN MATTHEWS, No. 816 Sixth-avenue.

An annual picnic of the Ancient Order of Red Men, under the auspices of the Grand Council, was held at the Rheinlust Park, on Sixty-second-street, yesterday, which embraced a variety of social pastimes, which were fully enjoyed by a large attendance of visitors.

The Fritonen Schuetzencorps, commanded by Capt. YOUNG, held its Fourth Annual Schuetzenfest at the Cremorne Garden, on Third-avenue, yesterday, which was numerously attended by members of different schuetzen and vocal organizations.

The Police of the Twentieth Precinct are still very active in the endeavor to accumulate a full record of facts relative to the murder of PATRICK MCNAMARA in Eighth-avenue. The attempt to find the weapon with which the blow was struck, has thus far been quite unsuccessful.

Two women, one aged thirty and the other seventy-four years, were knocked down and run over, yesterday afternoon, in different parts of the City. In both cases the women were reported seriously injured, and in both cases the offending drivers got away.

The Bavaria Benevolent Society gave a picnic and Summer night's festival at Hamilton Park, yesterday, which was well patronized. Early in the morning a procession was formed by the members at their head-quarters, No. 543 Fifth-street.

Company E, of the Ninty-Sixth Regiment, Capt. CONRAD GEIB, was yesterday engaged in annual sharpshooting practice at the Union Park, Sixty-third-street, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

Yesterday morning an embankment at the corner of Morton and Washington streets caved in, slightly injuring GEO. VAN ORTON, aged thirteen years, of No. 337 Washington-street, and JOHN O'BRIEN, same age, of No. 637 Greenwich-street.

President SMITH yesterday transferred the following Sergeants: JOHN F. MALONEY, of the First Precinct to the Twenty-seventh; JEREMIAH F. BROOKS, of the Twenty-seventh, to the Thirteenth, and AUGUSTUS WEED, of the Thirteenth, to the First.

Yesterday afternoon a child of two and one-half years, named WILLIE OMHSIM, fell from a two-story window at No. 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and was seriously injured.

The basement of the City Hall sadly needs cleaning, for the stench which arises from it is almost enough to make the passage of the park suffocating during certain hours of the day.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, of No. 60 Laight-st., yesterday fell through the hatchway of No. 514 Washington-st., and broke his collar-bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of JAMES COLLINS, of No. 10 Gansevoort-street, who committed suicide by taking Paris green, as previously reported.

The cut which is being made for the Hudson River Railroad, just above the Harlem River in Westchester County, running from east to west, is rapidly approaching completion.

MARCUS FLOWERS, British Consul at Nagasaki; Hon. JAMES TERWILLIGER, of Syracuse, and ALFRED PIKE, of London, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator ALEX. MCDONALD, of Arkansas; Gen. GEORGE W. CASS, of Pittsburg, and Gen. R. R. SPRINGER, of Cincinnati, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. MACAULEY, of the steamer *China*, and the Countess DE GIBACOA, of Spain, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. N. S. JEFFRIES, of Washington; Col. BATES, of New-Orleans, and Hon. THOMAS CLYDE, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

The Centre-street Hospital, which was established over a year ago, has already become totally inadequate to the demands.

A fire in the rear of No. 140 Bowery, yesterday, did $200 damage to the hat manufactory of JOHN CALLAHAN, but the insurance covered it.

Unripe grapes are beginning to succeed over-ripe peaches on the street-stands. Nothing can prevent children buying this unwholesome fruit.

Inspector-General JAMES MCQUADE, of Gov. HOFFMAN'S Staff, and Gen. JAMES H. LEDLIE, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman J. V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, of Baltimore, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FREDERICK WAEGER, of No. 389 Seventh-avenue, was assaulted yesterday by LAWRENCE CHRISTIANSON with a huge paving-hammer, but was only slightly injured. The assailant was committed by Justice DOWLING.

L. DE POTESTAD, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge R. S. HALE, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge JOHN D. FINNEY, of St. Louis, and Col. D. E. BUELL, of Utah, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge R. H. BROWN, of Georgia, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. BURNS, of the United States Army, is at the Spingler House.

The City Hall Park is turned into a vast dormitory during these warm nights.

BROOKLYN.

United States Assessor Gen. JOURDAN announced the following appointments yesterday morning: SAMUEL BOWDEN, H. KALT and EDWARD MCLEAR, as Assistant Assessors; ENOCH JACOBS, to the secret service; Col. MORTON, hitherto attached to the District Assessors' office, transferred to the office of Surveyor of Distilleries, in the First District of New-York.

Justice DELMAR yesterday informed a person accused of keeping a vicious dog that there had been six deaths in Brooklyn within the past three weeks from hydrophobia. If such is the case, the deaths have not been reported at the Health Office.

JAMES GIBLIN, a laborer, residing in Jersey City, while at work yesterday afternoon, on a building at the corner of Grand and First streets, Brooklyn, was prostrated by the heat and had to be taken to the City Hospital.

The premises No. 523 Grand-st., occupied as a confectionery establishment by FREDERICK SLOCUM, were damaged by fire last night to the extent of $3,700. The fire was caused by the accidental explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Last evening, Officer MCCULLOUGH, of the Third Precinct, fractured his skull by falling from the third-story window of his residence, at No. 81 Pacific-street. He is not likely to recover.

WM. HESSE, a retail liquor-dealer at No. 57 Greenpoint-avenue, was arrested yesterday morning by the United States Marshal, for doing business without paying the special tax. He was released on bail.

HENRY HEINE, a boy eleven years of age, residing at No. 117 Grand-street, yesterday morning, while stealing a ride on one of the North Second-street horse-cars, was run over and killed.

HENRY BURKE, a mason, was stabbed in the back on Saturday night, while sitting on the stoop of his house, in Union-avenue, Williamsburg, by an unknown man.

The inquests concerning the death of the Brooklyn victims by the *Westfield* disaster will be commenced on Friday, by Coroner WHITEHILL.

W. H. QUINN was committed by Justice BUCKLEY, yesterday, for stabbing FRANK GARMAN, at No. 676 Fulton-street, on the 9th inst.

There were 236 deaths in the city during the past week; 30 men, 39 women, 69 boys and 100 girls.

LONG ISLAND.

Th Jamaica Railroad war has at last ceased; the order issued by the Superintendent of the railroad on Monday informed the traveling public that as the matter between the village Trustees and the Railroad Company had been satisfactorily settled, all trains would stop as usual at Jamaica.

The peach crop on Long Island, as before reported, is the most plentiful ever known. The farmers in the early part of the season had no such anticipations, and are now repenting that they took such pains to cultivate it, as the fruit is left to rot on their hands.

Mrs. SOPHIA WETJEN, of Spring Meadow, yesterday morning, attempted to light the fire with the aid of kerosene-oil, but in so doing set fire to the house, barn and outbuildings. The loss is about $5,000; not insured.

The Society known as the "Huntington Clam-bake Association" held its annual festival at Bonton's Point yesterday, and was attended by some 4,000 people.

The ladies of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Glen Cove, will hold a fair and festival at Continental Hall on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Aug. 19.

On Monday afternoon the body of an old woman, between sixty and seventy years of age, was found on the Bowery Bay road, Long Island City.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The residence of Mr. WM. TIMPSON, at Fordham, was entirely destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000; partially covered by insurance.

Hon. ABRAHAM B. WEAVER, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has announced his decision in reference to the contest for seats in the Board of Education, in District No. 1, town of West Farms, in favor of John B. Haskin, Ralph L. Anderton, Alexander M. Schell, Wm. M. Kelham and Ferd. C. Berta.

The annual "Bible collection" in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mamaroneck, last Sunday, netted the Society $750.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Sunday afternoon a small sail-boat, containing three young men, was capsized off Stapleton Landing. The men clung to the boat and were picked up by some sailors from a vessel lying off the Quarantine.

A man named STAHL, who complained of being robbed of jewelry, watches and money, amounting to $300, refused to allow the Police to search the trunk of certain relatives of his, residing in his house at Clifton.

Yesterday evening a young man entered the saloon of Mr. SCHWARZKOPF, and, on being refused drink, drew a knife on the proprietor. He was quickly disarmed.

The Staten Island ferry-boat *Middletown*, whose boiler has been repaired, was inspected yesterday afternoon, and will probably be put in the line today.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works resolved yesterday to extend Pavonia-avenue westward through to the Hackensack river. The job will cost $200,000. After ordering another supply of Nicolson pavement for Jersey-avenue, north of Hamilton-square, the Board adjourned.

Mr. F. W. JACKSON, the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, has done an unusual thing for a railroad manager. The Jersey Council, O. A. M., recently buried HENRY DEVLIN, who was killed on the railroad upon which he was employed. DEVLIN was a member of the Council, but being also an employe of the Company the Superintendent yesterday reimbursed the Society for their expense.

At Santiago Park, yesterday, a son of Mr. CHRISTOL ROBINSTINI, of No. 30 McWhorter-street, while crossing the Erie bridge over the Passaic, fell through the trestle-work to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He was taken up in a dying condition from internal injuries.

A woman in East Orange, who was working in the family of Mrs. FRANCIS, attempted to kill her babe yesterday, by striking its head against a stone. It was taken from her and removed to the St. Bartholemeus Hospital, while she was arrested.

The crew of the